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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG TALKS

with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine Sekai

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, received on October 6, 1972 Ryosuke Yasue, managing editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine *Sekai*, who was on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung talked with him and answered his questions.

The full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's statement is given below:

I am grateful to you for your visit to our country. I also extend my thanks to your director for the letter he has sent me. When you are back home, please convey my greetings to him.

You have addressed me a number of questions, and now I will make my comments.

You asked me when the *Juche* idea was formed and established.

On this question I am going to give you a general account as I did to the correspondents of the *Mainichi Shimbun*.

You asked if you may consider it right to say that the history of the *Juche* idea is the history of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea itself. I quite agree with you.

The *Juche* idea could be fully materialized in our country after the people assumed power. We can say that since then the struggle has been conducted to put the *Juche* idea into reality in all spheres of activity.

But as for the background of the emergence of the *Juche* idea, we came to form this idea in the course of a long revolutionary struggle waged through many turns and twists.

To illustrate how I came to form the *Juche* idea, I must mention two facts which I witnessed while I was still young. Of what I saw when I was still young, particularly when I was a student, there were two facts I thought most unjust.

One of them was the fact that the Communists and nationalists who professed themselves to be engaged in the national-liberation movement of Korea were divorced from the masses, a few top-level personalities simply playing with words and quarrelling, instead of arousing the masses to the actual revolutionary movement. It was essential to organize and mobilize all the masses to assure success in the revolutionary movement. But those people, isolated from the masses, only scrambled for hegemony and had "theoretical" arguments with each other, each claiming his own superiority. Their "theory" was not for the advancement of the revolution, but was a sophism that had nothing to do with the revolutionary work. So I wondered how they could ever bring the revolution to success merely by getting together and indulging in controversy all the time without developing a mass movement, and began to take a critical view of these phenomena.

The masters of the revolutionary struggle are the masses, and only when they rise will it be possible to win the struggle. Yet, a handful of leaders, divorced from the masses, were only talking nonsense. What was the use of it? We pondered seriously over it. Those people ought to have gone among the masses and awakened them so that the masses became masters in the revolutionary struggle. While a few persons of leadership indulged only in wordplay, no problem could be solved. This led us to attach great importance to *Juche*, to the viewpoint that the masses themselves were the main factor in solving all questions.

Another fact I faced was that there were many factions within the Korean communist movement at that time. I am not sure whether this was because of the mysticism of the communist movement or a scramble for power or flunkeyism. But our country had many factions then, such as the M-L group, the Tuesday group and the North Wind Association group. All these factions sent their representatives to the Communist International in their efforts to obtain its recognition. If they conducted the communist movement well, they would be recognized without taking such troubles. However, they formed their own groups by ganging up three or five persons and busied themselves in gaining the recognition of the Communist International, instead of carrying out revolutionary movements. Each of the groups insisted that it was the only orthodox and genuine Marxist group. As a result, the Korean Communist Party was expelled from the Communist International in 1928, and was finally dissolved. We thought it a disgrace to the Korean nation. If one conducts the revolutionary movement well, one will be recognized by others without going to all the trouble of asking for their recognition. Is a Communist Party regarded as such only when it has obtained others' recognition? We need not get others' approval before starting our revolutionary movement. We carry it out if we want to. When we do so properly, what does it matter whether others give us approval or not? If only we make revolution well, others will naturally give us recognition. What is the need of bustling about to gain others' recognition?

These two factors—the serious factional strife in the Korean national-liberation and communist movements and the leadership divorced from the masses—strongly convinced us that we must not carry out our revolution in that way. We keenly felt that we must go among the masses and rely on them in our struggle, that we must solve our problems by our own efforts, and that if we worked well, others' recognition would be out of the question.

The two aspects as mentioned above had great impact on the development of my revolutionary thinking. From then on we emphasized that the populace are the masters of revolution, and accordingly, we must go among them and that if we step up the revolution of our own country with our own efforts in a responsible manner, whether or not recognized by others, we will naturally gain sympathy, recognition and assistance from other countries. We can say this was the starting point of our *Juche* idea.

As I said to the *Mainichi Shimbun* journalists the other day, the long revolutionary struggle deepened our conviction that the force of the masses is the main factor in the solution of all problems. We must solve all problems, relying on the force of the masses, and since revolution is a struggle of the masses to emancipate themselves, they must rise up in unity. It is on this basis that we carried out our revolutionary struggle.

We also thought that all problems had to be posed in accord with the masses' political awareness.

In 1936 we organized the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and advanced its Ten-Point Programme. I will not refer to its details. At the time we presented a programme for mass unity—that the whole nation must be banded together and all the populace must be united, a programme to form an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal united front against the imperialists and traitors to the nation. This was a most appropriate slogan for our people at that time. After liberation, too, we based ourselves on this line in carrying out a number of policies.

Our fundamental problem was how to get more masses to participate in the revolutionary movement and the building of the country. In the early days after liberation we organized the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Right after liberation, however, our country had a small working class, and only a few of its members were armed with communist ideology. In this situation, if we stuck to the slogans of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League, it might split the masses and young people into many groups. We took stock of the situation and realized that the formation of the Communist Party did not conform with the masses' preparedness. Therefore, we promptly reorganized it into the Workers' Party. We also took the initiative in transforming the Young Communist League into the Democratic Youth League that embraced young men and women of all strata.

The revolutionary movement and the con-

struction of the country cannot be carried out by the efforts of a few Communists. They must be joined by many youths and progressives. Hence, we desisted from the narrow-minded position and reformed our organizations to meet the demands of the realities.

After the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we laid greater emphasis on the necessity to solve all problems by ourselves.

Our situation was completely different from that in other countries. Ours was the only Asian country where the people seized power right after World War II. At the time China was still carrying on her revolutionary struggle. Our country's situation was quite different also from those in the European countries. We have characteristic features as an Oriental people, as the Korean nation. Therefore, we could not copy European things mechanically. Of course, we should study and refer to some experiences gained in the European countries, but we could not follow them mechanically. Ours was a backward country that had suffered for a long time from the corrupt policies of feudal rulers and then remained a colony over 36 years. If our country was to rid itself of backwardness, it was essential to adopt lines and policies to suit Korean realities. So we had to solve all problems in a unique way. Objective realities demanded us to do so. In other words, realities demanded us to display independence and creativity. That is why we believed more firmly that we had to pursue all policies in conformity with our country's conditions and our people's demands.

You asked among other things what was the biggest headache in the formation of the *Juche* idea. This is a very interesting question. In my opinion, it also has two aspects.

What is most important in establishing the *Juche* idea is to do work with men well, because men decide everything. Success in the struggle to transform society and nature, in the last analysis, depends largely upon how to do work with men.

Work with men is extremely important. As I always say, Party work is work with men, so is the work of mass organizations. Economic activity, too, goes well only when work with men is done well. But this work was often done not properly but in an administrative manner, instead of educating and teaching men patiently. This was our greatest difficulty.

It is wrong to do work with men in an administrative manner. The administrative method of work is a bureaucratic work method. Revolution must not be made in an administrative way. We have not yet been able to rectify this completely.

We are continuously endeavouring within the Party to change Party work into work with men. But in some cases work with men is replaced by issuing instructions or decisions or by holding meetings. I think this is one of the major defects that have to be overcome. We are now making efforts to rectify it.

In order to establish the *Juche* idea, it is most important to remould men's ideology. With administrative methods it is impossible. If we issue instructions in an administrative manner, people do not accept them actually although they do on the surface. If we issue orders which are not to their liking, the masses do not accept them at heart; they just pretend to accept them. We insist on rooting out the administrative methods. We are making sure that both in economic and state affairs or in any other activity political work is done before appropriate tasks are given.

In personnel administration, we should educate cadres after their assignment. Only then, can we prevent them from committing errors. Giving them no education after their assignment and dismissing them after they have committed mistakes is wrong. This shows the ignorance of work with men and the inability to do it.

Another main stumbling block to establishing the *Juche* idea is flunkeyism. Flunkeyism is an old idea that had been handed down over centuries in our country. The flunkeyists claim that their own things are all bad, that they have nothing which is useful and that everything foreign is good. They take such a nihilistic attitude to things of their own.

Of course, there are good as well as bad ones in things foreign, and we may learn from good things. We do not mean that we are chauvinistic because we are opposed to flunkeyism.

Of things foreign we must learn from good ones and cast aside bad ones. Even in this case, we must take them in such a way as to suit our taste. We must not try to eat those things that we do not like. Some Koreans had been so deeply infected with flunkeyism in the past that we had to wage a hard struggle to root it out.

At one time flunkeyism was expressed to a great extent in our country. Let me tell you just how flunkeyism was manifested in the realm of literature and arts.

It happened when flunkeyism and dogmatism were manifested to a great extent in our country. I visited an army hospital in a locality during the war in order to ask after the wounded. There was a picture on the wall. It showed a Siberian landscape with a bear creeping around on the snow-covered ground under a giant pine tree. I asked the soldiers which place the picture showed. They said that the painting showed a bear crawling around in a forest but they did not know where the place was. Then I asked them if there were many bears in our forests. They said there were some but they were not typical Korean animals.

I asked the soldiers which they liked, this picture or a nice painting of our Mt. Kumgangsan. They answered that they preferred the latter. So I asked the chief of the political department of the unit why he had this sort of picture hung instead of that of our Mt. Kumgang-san, which the soldiers liked better. I was shocked to hear his answer. He said that he had to buy it because our picture dealers sold only such pictures.

The occasion gave us a great mental stimulant, and we thought that all this was because of flunkeyism. So we began to check how things were going on in the realm of arts at that time. Our examination showed that almost all of our artists were engaged in Western painting.

At that time our musical world had a very few national instruments. There were national instruments at some places, but they were exactly the same as used in old days. Some artists alleged that our national music was old and Western music was modern. This is actually the way they used to call them. So I gathered artists and asked them why they, the contemporaries, could not produce their own music although our ancestors had created theirs, why they regarded Western music as the sole modern music, why there was no modern national music and on what ground they defined that modern music was Western music; I asked them why Korean national music should be an old music and modern music be Western music and why we Koreans could not create modern music to suit our national taste. They could not answer my questions.

Furthermore, I asked our artists about the meaning of the word "realism" they used so often. They knew the word only, not its real meaning. So I told them that they should not swallow up things that way. Then I gave a definition of socialist realism in our country: national in form and socialist in content.

I told them that they must not label everything as socialist realism, and that it was meaningless to create music that could not be understood by the Korean people. I also said to the artists: "Of course, I am not against your singing only Italian and other European songs. But I wonder how many Koreans will like them. You have failed to create art for the masses. What's the use of making art for art's sake? Art should serve the people. Music should be nice to hear; it should bring joy to people; it should be understood and approved by them. But they say they don't understand your music. If you indulge in the old musical art under the pretence of reclaiming national music, our young people will not like it. You must not take to restorationism either. If you do, you'll eventually be inclined to admire the West. We should never do that."

Instead of trying to serve their nation and people, some people thought that if they introduced everything foreign, it would do since foreign things were all good. This was a serious problem.

In our country flunkeyism found expression also in the fields of construction, industrial management and education.

Thus, flunkeyism was manifested a great deal in different realms in our country before and it was very difficult to overcome. We have fought flunkeyism over a long period of time.

As I have said, we have two major obstacles to overcome in establishing the *Juche* idea in our country. One is flunkeyism and the other is the administrative method in working with men. I think they will be overcome only through a prolonged struggle.

We are still striving to overcome them and I think we should continue to do so. We do not consider that they have now been surmounted completely. That is why we are still stressing that both Party work and the activities of the working people's organizations should not be conducted by the administrative method but should be converted into work with people. At the same time, we are emphasizing that all of us must serve our country and people and that we must not take nihilistic attitudes towards our own things, alleging that we have nothing which is useful, while approving and worshiping everything foreign. In a nutshell, we are going to eliminate the idea of relying on others without having faith in our own strength. This does not mean national communism. If revolution and work of construction are conducted well at each national unit, they will also be successful on a world-wide scale, won't they? Marx, Engels and Lenin also said that Marxism is not a dogma and it should be applied creatively.

In your next question, you asked if the *Juche* idea is a new philosophy on the correlation between the national task and the task of internationalist solidarity. That is an excessive praise.

In my opinion, true Marxists must be independent and creative. As for me, I have only emphasized this point.

I will not make lengthy remarks on this matter. I have already talked a lot about the problems related to the content of the *Juche* idea. Since I fully touched upon them in my answers to the questions raised by the Japanese *Mainichi* and *Yomiuri Shimbun* journalists, I believe you understand them. So I am not going to make any further statement in order to avoid repetition.

I have spoken about the problems that have arisen in translating the *Juche* idea into reality. There are many other problems, of course, but I concentrated on fundamental points today. This much for the problem of the *Juche* idea.

I will answer to your question about our education.

We attach more importance to this problem than others. As I have just said, what is important in establishing our *Juche* idea is to work well with men. In order to do this work well, we should first carry out education well.

Educational activity is the beginning of work with men. That is why our Party and Government have put a lot of energy into this problem from the start.

In order for our country to extricate itself from backwardness and advance rapidly, all our people had to be given education. The goal of socialist and communist construction itself demands us to conduct education well. After all, the construction of socialism and communism aims at providing all people with abundant lives. For this purpose it is important not only to raise everybody's material standard of life but also to elevate his ideological and cultural levels.

The aim of revolution is to get all people to lead affluent lives. To do so, everybody must work well and, in order to work well, he must have his consciousness.

The development of people's consciousness should start from education. It is clear what great power can be displayed when everyone works consciously. I think if all people take a conscious part in the work of construction and revolutionary struggle, it will bring about great power and make everyone well-off more quickly.

Unless the people get educated well, there may emerge such persons who neglect the property of the state and society and destroy or eat it away. Then it will be useless however much we may build. Some people like to live idle, but if we do so, it will be impossible to make our people equally well-off.

Our Party holds that we must occupy the material and ideological fortresses on the way to communism. It will be wrong to capture the material fortress only without conquering the ideological fortress. Unless the ideological fortress is occupied, it is impossible to capture the material fortress. Therefore, we presented the slogan: "The whole country must study, the entire Party must study, and all the people must study." Under this slogan everybody is studying now.

In our country people of over 40 are made to attend the working people's middle schools to attain the knowledge of middle school graduates; all people under 40 are at the level of middle school graduates or above since they have received compulsory secondary education.

In order to educate people, cadres must show a practical example. We have set up a system under which cadres study two hours every day. They also study every Saturday afternoon, and we have a system for them to study for one month a year. This is to re-educate cadres. Under this system our cadres study to raise their ideological, cultural and technological standards.

Education of youth and children is very important. To this end, we have introduced universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education. We have a Korean saying: "A decade changes the appearance of mountains and rivers." I think ten years of proper education will enable all the rising generation to lay the foundation of revolutionary world outlook.

Our compulsory education differs from that in capitalist countries. We give free education to all students; we do not engage them in labour during schooling. The state law prohibits labour by boys and girls under 16 years of age. If our children do any labour, they plant flowers on roadsides or trees on hills. That's about all. This is organized by schools to develop their love for labour, and it cannot be called labour in the true sense of the word. Our children have formed the Greening Guards and Sanitary Guards, flapping flies, polishing window glasses and cleaning classrooms. All this is designed to get all children and youth to love labour.

In our country today approximately six million members of the rising generation are receiving education at state expense at kindergartens, primary schools, senior middle schools and higher specialized schools. This imposes a considerable burden on the state. The burden is heavy now, but the prospects are bright. It will bear fruit ten years later.

In the old society the intelligentsia was regarded as a social stratum. Of course, it still is so in capitalist society. But the intelligentsia may disappear in the future. When all people become intellectuals, then there will be no intelligentsia. At present our country has 500,000 technicians and specialists. We are putting up a slogan: Let's train another 500,000 during the Six-Year Plan and build a huge army of one million technicians and specialists. This is a task proposed by our Party at its Fifth Congress.

Party organizations at all levels are now stepping up a struggle to hit this target. We are increasing the number of factory colleges, along with regular institutes of higher learning. At factory colleges our workers study by day or by night according to shifts. We are going to form a great army of intellectuals in this way. From the prospective viewpoint, when almost all of our people graduate from colleges in the future, there will be no separate social stratum such as the intelligentsia. They used to call the intelligentsia a wobbly circle or an opportunistic stratum but there will be no such problem in the future.

Our universal compulsory ten-year education is compulsory senior middle schooling. Through this we aim to give all our people perfect middle school education.

We started universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education this year. We are planning to introduce it 20 per cent every year so that it will be completely introduced in five years. We think this is possible. Of course, there may be some difference between localities. This compulsory education may be fully introduced in four years in some places and three or two years in other places. We mean that its introduction will be completed in five years on a nation-wide scale. Sometime ago I visited Mundok County. Its chief Party secretary told me that they would complete it in two years. I said I had no objection.

Once all the young people acquire perfect knowledge of middle school standard through compulsory senior-middle school education, they will further their study with more facility. They may finish collegiate courses by studying for themselves or may continue to study at colleges. In my opinion, when they have received fundamental education, they will be able to acquire specialized knowledge without much difficulty.

Next, you asked me if we conduct a genius education, that is, a special education of those children who have remarkable talents. We are now conducting such an education, too. Fundamentally speaking, I oppose the theory on genius education, because it is difficult to classify people as talented or untalented.

But, in actual fact, we cannot deny that there are some who have peculiar talents for specific realms. In the Students and Children's Palace there is a girl who plays on marimba. Probably you have seen her play. I think she has a special talent. She is 11 or 12 years old but plays on marimba excellently. There do exist some who have exceptional skill for certain fields like this girl. We do not ignore this fact. Those children of remarkable talent are sent to appropriate schools.

For example, our country has the Institute of Science. This institute enrols fresh middle school graduates, whereas, as a rule, other institutes of higher learning admit those middle school graduates who have received recommendations after having worked at factories or finished their service in the army. We have this sort of system, too. There are similar systems in art and other fields. In some cases school teachers pick out some young people and recommend that for their brilliant talents it will be more beneficial to the state to give them special education than sending them to factories or to the army. Such young people are allowed to enter institutes of higher learning immediately after graduation.

Social organizations also have their own schools. The Women's Union runs the mothers' schools in the countryside. Both educated and uneducated women attend these schools. They were established with a view to giving appropriate education for women, teaching such subjects as on the question of the emancipation of women. The League of Socialist Working Youth, too, has schools for young people. Adult education is conducted in all parts of the country. Therefore, the Government has to offer a huge amount of funds for education. We are allotting almost all the state funds for education.

We are now studying socialist pedagogy. The most important thing in socialist pedagogy is training people to work willingly, which is the fundamental question in socialist construction. If one is to work well, one should study and raise one's technological level. It is also important to educate all the people to acquire the habit of taking care of social property, since all the wealth belongs to the people in socialist society. In this way, we attach great importance to the question of educating all men to love labour and look after the people's property in socialist society.

Furthermore, we must educate people to value the collective life more than the life of individuals, although the latter is also important. We educate our people with these subjects.

We can see such practices as hating labour, loafing on the job and embezzling and wasting the state property even in those countries whose people have received a fair education for many years. In order to eliminate such practices, I think, people should be educated to love labour, take care of the people's property and value their organizations and collectives.

We have proposed a task of studying socialist pedagogy consisting of the above-mentioned and some other aspects and are gradually putting it into practice. Perhaps you have received a lecture on this matter from our comrades, so I will cut my comment short here.

Capitalist society cannot abolish the police system. The police system aims to keep public order. In other words, the police performs the function of arresting thieves, controlling the violation of traffic regulations, keeping watch to prevent the illegal felling of trees in the mountains, collecting fines and so on. In order to put an end to such practices in the future, people should have a high level of consciousness and everyone should take care not to trouble others.

Our country has no forest ranger. But no one fells trees at will. We can find no practice of reckless felling in our country. I think this is because the people are conscious.

Would it be a good thing to increase the police as property increases? Our country has no police. We have public security men to keep order, but they should disappear in the future. People must be led to do everything for themselves. Therefore, we must educate them well.

In addition, it is important to intensify organizational life so that people teach each other and correct each other's errors. Since socialist pedagogy was introduced, improvements have been made in many aspects in our country.

You asked about our economic development. I will refer to it briefly.

As you know, since we rose from the ashes after the war, we underwent many difficulties in economic construction and we cannot yet say that we have solved all problems.

But we can tell you one thing: we are now able to walk by ourselves. What is important here is that we have our own cadres. We had no cadres of our own before. But the nation's cadres have been trained in large numbers for all branches. Our country has trained many young cadres, who are highly creative because they have developed in the course of the struggle for construction. Because there are many such cadres of our own, I think, the groundwork has been laid and the conditions created for the rapid economic development in the future.

You asked me what is the main goal of the Six-Year Plan. In a word, it is to effect automation and free the people from tough labour and enable them to work with ease, by consolidating and developing the successes in industrialization. In order to hit this goal, our people should display greater creativity, but it is also important to introduce advanced foreign technology.

You asked if we are now in the process of switching over to quality from quantity. We must increase both quantity and quality.

Next, you asked me about the problem of environmental pollution resulting from industrial construction. We also consider it a rather serious problem. In building industries we have made it a principle to refrain from contaminating environments as far as possible.

To take an example. They say Mt. Myohyangsan has a big deposit of gold. Once some of our people proposed to mine gold there, but the Government prohibited it. We did not want to destroy that beautiful mountain just for a few tons of gold.

Because in our country industry is controlled by the state as the property of the entire people and there is no private monopoly capital, we can take measures to protect the people from damages and prevent environments from being contaminated in developing industry. We prohibit setting up large plants in Pyongyang. So such plants are not many in this city. In Pyongyang there are only textile mills, machine-building plants and other factories that give no harm to people. Women can work at these factories. Therefore, the environment of Pyongyang is never contaminated.

Industries are somewhat concentrated in Hamhung. The city is crowded with factories and they may do some harm to the population. Therefore we saw to it that the dwelling houses were rebuilt at the foot of hills.

We foresaw this problem and dispersed factories long ago. It is not raised for the first time today. Right after liberation and when we rehabilitated and constructed our industry immediately following the armistice, we pursued a policy of preventing factories from doing harm to people or contaminating the environments. We have distributed the nation's productive forces in such a planned way. Our country is now free from environmental pollution because according to this policy we have dispersed factories and selected definite areas to erect plants.

I will tell you this much since I was told

that you are well informed of our economic problem.

As for your question about how we appraise the past year's developments in Asia, I think they were favourable.

In the past year the Japanese people, too, struggled dynamically. Their struggle was so powerful that the reactionary Sato Government went out and the Tanaka Government came in office. I consider that this is the result of the Japanese people's struggle.

We highly appraise and fully support their struggle. In my view, the Japanese people's struggle is significant not only in forcing the Sato Cabinet to resign; it is of tremendous significance in leading the Japanese Government to take the road to independence. I think this is a very good thing.

Sometime ago the Sino-Japanese talks were held and a Sino-Japanese joint statement was made. The joint statement is considered a good thing. I believe that the recent normalization of relations between these two countries will contribute greatly to peace in Asia.

The Japanese people have also fought actively to establish the relations of friendship and amity with the Korean people. As a result, mutual visits have now begun between the two countries, through which mutual understanding has been deepened; there is a prospect that economic interchange will increase. I think this has also made the situation favourable for the peoples and contributed to lessening tension.

With regard to the war in Viet Nam I already made my comments to the correspondents of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, so I have nothing more to say about it for the present.

In general, we may say that in the past year the Asian situation developed in favour of the Asian peoples and U.S. imperialism suffered a great setback in Asia.

U.S. imperialism is no longer in a position to make a fool of Japan at will. It is true that Japan is allied with the United States as its subordinate, but it is trying to free itself from the control of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism was also forced to abandon its policy of blockade against China. As a consequence China's international prestige has risen higher.

All this will produce a good effect to the Asian peoples. I do not think it will affect them adversely.

The U.S. imperialists have intensified bombings against Viet Nam and blackmailed it by all means. But the Vietnamese people have not been brought to their knees; on the contrary, they are fighting more powerfully. This showed that there is no way out for U.S. imperialism.

In Asia the Asiatics must become the masters and the U.S. imperialists must not be allowed to behave as masters. We must drive all the U.S. imperialist forces out of Asia where they have set their foot. For this we should, of course, wage a powerful struggle in the future. One thing I can say definitely: the awareness and fighting spirit of the Asian peoples have increased and they do not want to be ruled by U.S. imperialism.

In a word, I believe that the situation in Asia will develop in such a way as to enable the Asiatics to live peacefully among themselves and it will turn more favourably for the Asian peoples who are fighting for freedom and liberation, national independence and peace.

Next, you asked me about national reunification. On this question I have nothing to add to what I said to the *Mainichi Shimbun* correspondents.

True, the north-south joint statement was made on the basis of the three principles maintained by us. However, its announcement does not mean that everything has been solved. We have only opened the closed door, met and exchanged greetings with each other for the first time; we have just laid down the principles for further discussion. Although they have started the north-south talks, the south Korean rulers are carrying on unwarranted acts. They proclaimed "state of emergency" on the pretext that there is the danger of our "invasion of the south." They have not yet removed it even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement which provides for the peaceful settlement of questions. They have not only not abrogated the "state of emergency" but also are neglecting the implementation of the stipulations of the joint statement, saying that they cannot believe in the Communists or that they must wait and see.

If they cannot believe in us, what can we do for them? If they are asking us to disarm ourselves and give up our armaments to them, it is an unreasonable demand. We are not demanding them to do so. Once they promised to settle things peacefully, they should remove the "state of emergency" and show some reaction. But they are taking many unwarranted actions, claiming that they cannot remove the "state of emergency" and repeal the "Anti-Communist Law," nor can they agree to hold political negotiations for the peaceful reunification, because they cannot trust the Communists. Though they have made public the joint statement designed to achieve reunification without outside interference, the south Korean rulers

are alleging that the U.N. is not an outside force.

At present U.S. imperialism is trying to find an excuse for preventing the withdrawal of its troops from south Korea. This is the biggest obstacle to the solution of our reunification question. The U.S. imperialists said that they welcomed the north-south talks, but soon afterwards they declared that they would keep providing south Korea with armaments or that they would not get out of there. In the final analysis, it is the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces tailing after them that are hindering the reunification of our country.

After the north-south joint statement was made, many people are looking forward to the country's reunification. However, some reactionaries, while obstructing the people's desire from being materialized, are alleging that the peaceful reunification is impossible, and some people are saying that national unity between the north and south is unrealizable.

The question now lies in the fact that the outside forces and their sycophants are obstructing the dialogue between the north and south. Outside forces are the U.S. imperialists, and some reactionary circles in Japan can be regarded as belonging to this category. Main outside forces are the U.S. imperialists. In word the U.S. imperialists say they are for the north-south dialogue, but, in actual deed, they are obstructing it.

I consider that the peoples in Asia and elsewhere should pool their strength and put pressure on U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists say that they are going to improve relations with China as well as with the Soviet Union. Why do they try to keep their military bases in south Korea, one half of our territory? They are alleging that they are staying on in south Korea to "protect" it because we may attack. Why are they going to stay on there after our declaration that we will reunify the country peacefully? At the U.N. they flatly insisted on postponing the discussion of the Korean question for a year. We demanded that the discussion of the Korean question should not be postponed, that since the dialogue has begun between the north and south Koreans all obstructive factors to Korean reunification should be removed in order to fully guarantee the unity of the Koreans and that only by doing so will it be possible to assist in the reunification of Korea. The Algerian proposal was tabled on this basis, but it was rejected because of the U.S. obstruction. At the current session of the U.N. General Assembly many countries supported the Algerian proposal in order to help us. We feel grateful to these countries for their great efforts to support our position.

The south Korean representatives are allowed to carry out their activities at the U.N. freely but our representatives have not been allowed to do the same.

The discussion of the Korean question was postponed for one year at the U.N. General Assembly, so the reunification of Korea will be hampered that much. The point is that the U.S. imperialists are leading the obstructionist manoeuvres. It is obvious that as long as foreign troops are occupying part of a country, it cannot reunify itself at its own free will. The U.S. imperialists allege that they are "protecting" south Korea because we may invade it. What is the reason that they are going to remain there although we are willing to reunite the nation by peaceful means? They are openly revealing their aggressive ambition. It stems from the nature of imperialism.

It is not fortuitous that we Koreans are fighting vigorously against U.S. imperialism. Since U.S. imperialism is preventing our nation's reunification and trying to keep occupying south Korea we cannot take a favourable attitude toward it, can we?

I am sure that if there are no obstructionist forces, the Koreans can find common denominators among themselves. There do exist differences in system and other problems between the north and south, but I think we can find common denominators and achieve national unity because we are the same nation. As I said to the *Mainichi Shimbun* correspondents we proposed to set up a confederation while maintaining the present systems as they are, if it is impossible to achieve reunification right now.

I hope the Japanese people and other Asian peoples will make united efforts to help us attain the reunification of Korea.

A nation must not be split into two against its will. We Koreans are a single nation with the same language and alphabet and the long-standing traditions. It is unjust to divide this nation in two by force, isn't it? We are suffering a pain now. This is really agonizing. We will have to unite and fight stoutly for reunification.

The present policy of the south Korean rulers is to resort to delaying tactics. They want to prolong their days as far as possible. Our three principles of national reunification have deprived them of excuses for taking unjust actions. That is why they are now manoeuvring to postpone the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. and uttering all sorts of sophistry. This year they succeeded in postponing the U.N. discussion of the Korean question for one year, but I do not think their manoeuvre will last long. They cannot deceive the people for long. History will not allow them to do so. The people will be awakened and their struggle strengthened.

We have been informed that recently some south Korean personages in opposition stated that they supported the north-south joint statement, that it was necessary to accept our idea of a confederation and that political negotiations between political parties and social organizations of the north and south should be held. Public opinion is increasing for reunification in south Korea. The south Korean press is being suppressed so severely that they cannot reveal the fact. It will be useful if the Japanese press report the just voices of the south Korean people and the opposition members. In south Korea different utterances are being given because the reactionary forces who are obstructing reunification are resorting to a harsh repression and there are complications among themselves, but the people are well aware of which is right.

The forces who want to perpetuate the split of one people and divide one country in two are insignificant in south Korea; the great majority of its people demand reunification by all means. So we may have hope, though it will require some time. The south Korean rulers suggested first to refrain from abuse and slander but they violated the agreement. So I mentioned about it in my recent talk with the correspondents of the *Mainichi Shimbun*. Of late a "letter" signed by Li Hu Rak was addressed to the south Korean press, requesting them not to use words that might obstruct reunification. I don't know whether it is a trick or not. If they really mean what they say, we will also take a good attitude.

The north and south could have no contact before, but now contacts are being made through the Red Cross talks and through the Coordination Commission. This is a good thing compared with the past. I think common denominators will be found through these contacts.

Now let me touch briefly on the relations between Korea and Japan.

With regard to this question I have already mentioned it many times, so I will not make a long comment. I think the problem of Korea-Japan relations will be settled more smoothly if the north and south Koreans solve the country's reunification question speedily.

We consider that there has been much progress in our relations with the Japanese people in the last one year. Today the relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples are developing satisfactorily.

Judging from the fact that the Tanaka Government is having relations with socialist countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, I do not think that it will take an unfriendly attitude toward our country in the future. At present the Tanaka Cabinet permits the mutual visits of individual persons between Japan and our country; and recently it permitted the entry of our scholars into Japan. It is reported that it will invite our journalist delegation and permit visits of technicians in the future. In this way the Tanaka Cabinet has slackened the hostile policy pursued toward our country in the days of the Sato Cabinet. I think this is a good thing, indeed.

The Japanese press including the *Mainichi Shimbun* and the *Asahi Shimbun,* too, are suggesting the necessity to reappraise the Korea-Japan relations. Especially, the Japanese people have an increasingly deeper understanding of our country.

In all these respects, we can foresee a closer relationship between the two countries.

We consider that if the Japanese Government wants to work sincerely for the peace of Asia, it should at least pursue a policy which is not obstructive to our country's reunification, and we hope the Japanese Government will do so. For this the Japanese Government must renounce the one-sided policy and adopt an unbiased policy entirely devoid of aggressive character to both the north and south of the Korean peninsula. By doing so, it should help toward accelerating the reunification of our country, I think.

We do not fear that the development of trade relations between Korea and Japan will reduce our country to a supplier of raw materials or commodity market for Japan. Ours is an independent country. It is an economically independent country with its own industrial basis. Therefore, we are firmly convinced that our country will never be reduced to a supplier of raw materials or commodity market for other countries.

Of course, we can sell some raw materials to Japan. This does not mean that our country will become a supplier of raw materials for Japan. Our country is blessed with abundant iron ores. Even if we sell some of them to Japan, it cannot be said that our country will be reduced to a supplier of raw materials for Japan. A country which is not independent and self-reliant will be reduced to a supplier of raw materials for foreign countries. However, our country will never be driven into such a status since we are independent and have a self-re-

liant economy.

We do not worry about this. On the contrary, we think it will conform and be beneficial to the interests of the peoples of the two countries to develop trade with Japan on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. If the Japanese authorities propose to conduct trade with us, we are ready.

We do not expect any great benefit from our economic interchange with Japan. And yet we consider that Korea and Japan can conduct as much economic interchange as possible on the principle of mutual benefit.

Any interchange must be conducted on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, not by aggressive methods. We are carrying on trade with other capitalist countries on the principle of mutual benefit. We are sure that we will never be deprived of our independence.

The case is entirely different with south Korea. South Korea is conducting economic exchange in such a way that it imports factories from Japan and manages them jointly or hands over the right of management to the Japanese side. This should be considered a shackling economic exchange.

We do not tolerate such a thing. In case we import factories from Japan we will pay for them. We want to conduct economic interchange with Japan on the principle of equality. We do not permit the Japanese to gain the right of industrial management or ownership in our country, nor do we want to receive long term loans from Japan. We are going to conduct trade in accordance with the principles of international trade.

You asked me if we will establish diplomatic relations with Japan in spite of the "Japan-south Korea treaty." We have never said that we will establish diplomatic relations with Japan while there exists the "Japan-south Korea treaty." The worst of this "treaty" is its third article. It stipulates the "Republic of Korea" as the only lawful government in the Korean peninsula. This is an interference in our country's affairs.

When Governor Minobe was in our country I said to him that I could not recognize the "Japan-south Korea treaty." It can be said that the Japanese Government asserts that the "Republic of Korea Government" is the solely lawful "government" in the Korean peninsula, because Japan pursues a policy of following the United States and the reactionary Japanese Government follows a hostile policy toward us. Therefore, we cannot say that Japan will treat us on an equal footing as long as the"Japan-south Korea treaty" remains effective. I think some sort of action must be taken to nullify or abrogate it.

There are many problems here. For example, if the "U.N. resolution" defining the "Republic of Korea" as the sole "government" in the Korean peninsula is repealed, the "Japan-south Korea treaty" will lose its effect automatically. Because the "Japan-south Korea treaty" is based on the "U.N. resolution."

We have not yet proposed to establish diplomatic relations with the Japanese Government. We are not going to conduct a sycophantic diplomacy. If the Japanese Government wants to establish diplomatic relations with our country, it may and, if not, it may not. This is our position. Certainly, it would be better if diplomatic relations are established between the two countries. If Japan normalizes its relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the third article of the "Japan-south Korea treaty" can be regarded as null and void. Many problems may arise in this connection. We have not yet raised this matter formally to the Japanese Government. We are going to solve the question of the Korea-Japan relations, examining the Japanese Government's attitude toward us.

I am glad to have a long talk with you during your visit to our country. I am happy to have exchanged our opinions in this way.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivering the historic speech "On the Creation of the Korean People's Army" at a review of the Korean People's Army (February 8, 1948)

The Korean People's Army Is Our Party's A-Match-For-A-Hundred Revolutionary Armed Force

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the founding of the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of the Workers' Party of Korea and our people, by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The founding of the Korean People's Army on February 8, 1948 was an event of great significance in the history of the revolutionary strug-

gle of our people.

With its foundation our people had their own powerful regular army which defends firmly the independence of their country and their happiness and freedom from imperialist aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"The basic mission of our People's Army as the direct continuer of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and as the revolutionary armed forces led by the Workers' Party. is to serve the Party and the revolution and defend their socialist fatherland and people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 377.)

Though the Korean People's Army was founded as a regular army after liberation, it has a brilliant revolutionary history of 40 years as the direct continuer of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and as a glorious revolutionary army.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created in the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of our people, which had as its backbone the members of the Korean Revolutionary Army and core elements of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and was composed of progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths. And he organized and led the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thus established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people and laid the firm foundation for building a regular revolutionary army.

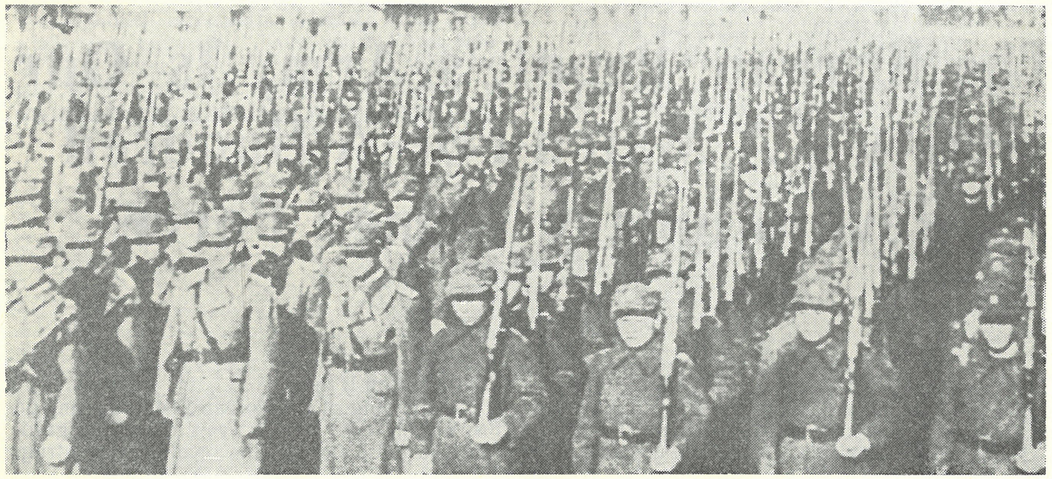
He, drawing on immortal exploits performed and rich experiences gained in building revolutionary armed forces in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, formed without delay the People's Army, the successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, even in a very complex and difficult situation after liberation, and strengthened and developed it as an invincible revolutionary army.

It is a great honour for the People's Army to inherit the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung and enjoy his wise guidance. Herein lies the source of its indestructible strength.

Under his direct guidance and paternal care the People's Army has rapidly grown to be our Party's revolutionary armed force infinitely loyal to the Leader, a steel army equipped with modern military science and technique, and traversed a path of glorious struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"...The People's Army has faced many trials, has shed much blood and has fought unyieldingly along the revolutionary road indicated by the Party.

Servicemen participating in the inaugural parade of the heroic Korean People's Army, the invincible revolutionary armed force



"Through its heroic, self-sacrificing struggle, the People's Army has acquitted itself well of the revolutionary tasks it assumed before our homeland and people and has added many a brilliant success to the revolutionary history of our Party, a history which provides a shining example for generations to come." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 2.)

Since its birth the People's Army, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has protected and guarded him politically and ideologically with lives and reliably defended our motherland and the creative labour of our people from the aggression of the enemy.

During the period of peaceful construction it accomplished splendidly the difficult yet honourable revolutionary task of reliably defending the revolutionary democratic base, the northern half of the Republic, frustrating all provocations of the enemy.

Particularly in the great Fatherland Liberation War it defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and defended with honour the independence of the homeland and the gains of the revolution. Its heroic deeds and immortal exploits in the war hold the most brilliant place in its glorious history of struggle.

The three-year war (June, 1950-July, 1953) ignited by the U.S. imperialists five years after Korea's liberation was a trying ordeal and a life-and-death struggle to our people and to our young People's Army two years old.

Faced with this mortal danger, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself all the work of our Party, Government and army and of the front and the rear, organized and mobilized everything in the country for the victory in the just war against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

He laid down correct strategic and tactical lines in each period and stage of the war and created particularly war methods—the proper organization of mountain warfare and night action, and the right combination of large-unit operation with small-unit operation and of the regular-army warfare with guerilla warfare. And he skilfully applied them, and thus enabled the People's Army always to take firmly the initiative in the war to deal heavy blows to the enemy.

The officers and men of the People's Army educated and trained by the Leader displayed peerless patriotic devotion and mass heroism in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

They defended every inch of soil in the homeland to the last drop of their blood and destroyed large hordes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the area of the Rakdong-gang River where hot battles were fought and on Height 1,211 on which tens of thousands of shells and bombs were rained a day. The U.S. imperialists suffered irretrievable military and political reverses in succession.

During the three years of the Korean war the enemy lost more than 1,093,800 men including over 397,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, over 12,200 aircraft, 250-odd warships and other vessels and a huge amount of other combat and technical equipment.

The losses of manpower and combat and technical equipment the U.S. imperialists suffered in the three-year Korean war were nearly 2.3 times as much as those they had sustained in the four years of the Pacific War during World War II.

Having sustained irreparable military, political and moral setbacks and found themselves unable to go on with the war, the U.S. imperialists knelt down before the Korean people.

The just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people ended in a brilliant victory for them thanks to the distinguished strategy and tactics and wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The shining victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated to the whole world that our people and People's Army are invincible, and showed that if the people and army of a small country, closely united as one, fight in arms for the just cause under the revolutionary banner of self-defence, they can defeat any enemy.

By winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people and People's Army not only defended with credit the freedom and independence of their country, but also nipped the U.S. imperialists' scheme for war expansion and made a great contribution to safeguarding the security of the socialist countries and peace in Asia and the rest of the world, and smashed to atoms the "myth" about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism for the first time in its history and marked the beginning of decline for the enemy.

The war-hardened heroic People's Army defended firmly the defence line of the motherland frustrating the repeated aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges at every step in the post-war period and thoroughly implemented the self-defensive military line set forth by the Leader to build up an unbreakable combat power.

The Leader set forth a new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence building simultaneously and took an important measure to strengthen defence power while reorganizing economic construction.

He put forward our Party's military line whose main content is to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country on the basis of equipping the people and the People's Army politically and ideologically, and organized and mobilized the army and people to its successful execution.

In order to strengthen the People's Army as a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces he saw that the political and ideological education was conducted properly among the armymen so as to bring into fully play the political and ideological superiority, the characteristic feature of the People's Army, and that the Party's leadership was intensified over the army. He also gave constant meticulous guidance in developing military science and technique and improving its armaments.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of the People's Armymen, frequently visited army units, though he was busy with state cares, to encourage the soldiers and look after every aspect of their life.

As a result, today the People's Army has grown to be an invincible a-match-for-a-hundred army of the revolution which is fully capable of crushing any aggressors at one stroke.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Due to the splendid implementation of the Party's policy of turning the entire army into an army of cadres and modernizing it from top to bottom, our People's Army has become an army of cadres — each of our men being the equal of a hundred enemies—further steeled politically, ideologically, and in military techniques; it has grown into an invincible revolutionary armed force, fully equipped with powerful means of attack and defence." (Ibid., pp. 431-32)

Today the People's Army is cram-full of the monolithic ideology of the Party, the great revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the morale of the armymen is perfect.

All servicemen are united closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung by the idea of *Juche*, his great revolutionary idea, and are full of a firm determination to think and act whenever and wherever in accordance with his will and singleheartedly guard him with their lives politically and ideologically.

The whole People's Army is pervaded with bitter hatred for the enemy, high class awareness and indomitable revolutionary spirit to fight to the end for the homeland and people, resolute revolutionary fighting spirit to counter any surprise attack by the enemy and noble revolutionary traits of unity between superiors and inferiors and between the army and the people.

All the armymen are prepared in military technique so that in case of emergency they can perform the duties of those of more than one higher rank and all arms and services have furnished themselves with powerful modern weapons and combat and technical equipment in reliance on our own independent national defence industry.

Impregnable is our country which has an all-people and all-nation defence system and the a-match-for-a-hundred People's Army.

The situation today is developing in greater favour of our people in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The published north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the Leader, and the north-south contacts and talks going on according to that statement enjoy the unanimous support and approval from the entire Korean people and the world peoples.

Notwithstanding this, the U.S. imperialists, who have occupied south Korea for 28 years, are recklessly trying to perpetuate the division of Korea and aggravate the tension in Korea, shipping lethal weapons into south Korea as ever.

Clamouring that they will "continue to push forward the plan to modernize" the south Korean army, they are straining the situation in our country and are hard at work to prevent the Korean people from achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of their country through their national unity.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look squarely at the reality today and act thoughtfully.

Our people and a-match-for-a-hundred People's Army closely follow every movement of the enemy with high vigilance.

Proceeding from its mission, the Korean People's Army has no intention to threaten and touch anyone else first and it is never afraid of the war forced upon it by the imperialists. It will wipe out the aggressors to the last man if they fall upon us.

There are only victory and glory in store for our People's Army which is marching ahead along the bright road indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and benevolent father of our People's Armymen, rallied firmly around him.

Kim Dong Son

Workers in Ryongsong Effect Big Revolutionary Upsurge

The working class at the Chollima Ryongsong Machine-building Factory honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung, a producer of big machines, registered a proud result in manufacturing factory equipment last year and are effecting a fresh revolutionary upsurge from the outset of the new year 1973, which promises bigger triumph and glory.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the Leader and his warm solicitude, they scored a really great victory last year; they effected a great revolutionary upswing in the production of factory equipment.

Despite the claims of a busy life in guiding state cares, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally organized and directed a consultative meeting with workers, technicians and leading functionaries of the factory for two days in early April last.

At the meeting, he clearly pointed out again the necessity of bringing about a new upsurge in the manufacture of factory equipment, the concrete tasks of the factory and its position and role in the execution of the current Six-Year Plan, and earnestly told the Ryongsong people to lead the whole country in the production of factory equipment.

He paid deep attention to the life of workers there as well as production. Looking after every aspect of their life with paternal affection, he instructed to build a greater number of fine dwellings and dormitories for them and to increase refrigerating facilities and freezing cars to supply them with more fresh fish all the year round.

Encouraged by the deep trust and care of the fatherly Leader, the working class at Ryongsong came out as one with a firm resolve to strive as taught by him to finish their colossal yearly assignments by October 10 and exceed by the end of last year the production level for the end of 1973 envisaged in the current Six-Year Plan.

A new great revolutionary upsurge began to take place at the Ryongsong Machine-building Factory.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is one of the noble traits of revolutionaries and the revolutionary mettle of the heroic Korean people that they do not yield to difficulties nor rest on their laurels, but fight incessantly for fresh victories and make continued advances and constant innovations."

The revolutionary working class at Ryongsong who keep the Leader's teaching deep in mind and make it the guide to their life, worked hard, first of all, to manufacture far ahead of schedule the equipment for vinalon, vinyl chloride and other chemical industry factories which the Leader wanted them to produce for the betterment of the people's life.

All workshops, workteams and workers voluntarily took upon themselves heavier tasks—three, four, five times or more — and every day witnessed new innovations and leaps everywhere.

The workers of the Chollima metal working shop set themselves a militant goal to manufacture various elongation machines, fabric dryers and polymerization tanks not in more than half a year but a month.

They went from victory to victory, bravely surmounting all obstacles and difficulties in their way with the revolutionary zeal and mettle fostered by the Leader.

They found the key to innovations and leaps in technical renovation and effected bold innovations in succession, and vigorously unfolded socialist emulation between machines, processes and workteams and wrought new miracles every day.

To take an example. The members of the first metal working workteam honoured with the title of Chollima, pooling their wisdom and strength, invented bending jigs and shaft assembling jigs which have a five or six-odd times higher efficiency and brought about many technical innovations. This helped manufacture more than 800 rollers of ten-odd kinds in a month, which had been said to take half a year or more.

Such innovations and miracles took place at all workshops and workteams. Workers at Chollima machine processing shop No. 1 found the key to the rapid growth in the production of factory equipment in specialization of production and introduction of an integrated processing line in major processes. And they specialized in processing factory equipment according to the assortment of equipment, completed in a short time a big integrated processing line with a 400 mm. planing-boring machine as its core, and thus brought about unprecedented inno-

vations in production.

The casting shop introduced specialization and streamline in its production processes and the forging, press and wooden model shops applied a number of technical innovation proposals to production and introduced automation and semi-automation actively.

Upholding the Leader's programmatic teaching on effecting a new upsurge in production of factory equipment, the working class in Ryongsong wrought innovations and miracles in succession as mentioned above.

In April when they received the teaching of the Leader, they turned out twice as much equipment as what they produced in the first quarter, and in July finished the production of the equipment for the vinalon and vinyl chloride factories which are of great importance in the improvement of the people's life. Then they pushed ahead with the manufacture of the equipment for the tractor and fertilizer factories that are of great significance in expediting comprehensive and all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, and the equipment for refrigerating factories and paper and flour mills. They thereby overfulfilled their yearly production plan on all indices in October and surpassed by the end of last year the production level for the end of 1973, the third year of the current Six-Year Plan.

This year they have to fulfil enormous assignments for the production of factory equipment which are much higher than last year's.

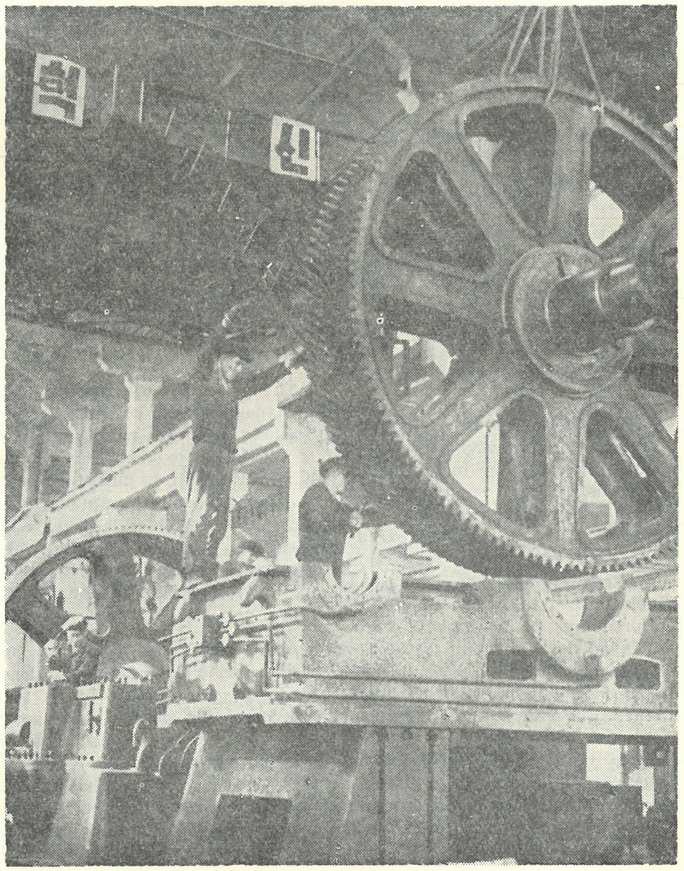
Not resting upon their laurels, they continue with their struggle, effecting innovations and making advance without interruption; they are fighting a hot battle from the first days of the New Year to increase in every way the country's economic power and accelerate the independent, peaceful national reunification according to the New Year Address of the Leader.

Under the wise guidance of the Leader, they have incessantly developed machine technique in line with the specific conditions of our country. This year, too, they will unfold a technical innovation movement on a bigger scale, and thereby automate actively the production processes, perfect more medium and large streamlines better, reorganize continuously production to utilize to the maximum the existing potentiality of production, and markedly increase the factory equipment production capacity.

In this way they will win another great triumph in the production of factory equipment this year, too, and live up to the deep trust and expectations of the fatherly Leader and make a great contribution to the acceleration of the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Tong Hae Son

The workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine-building Factory keep effecting upsurge in the production of factory equipment through a mass technical innovation movement



In accordance with the lofty will of his father that one must know well one's country to accomplish a great cause for one's country and people, Marshal Kim Il Sung, at the age of 12, makes a long trip of one thousand *ri* alone to Mangyongdae, his native village

A Thousand-Ri-Long Travel for Study

The story about a travel of a thousand *ri* for study is one of immortal stories about the childhood of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung when he grew up to be a great revolutionary.

True to his parents' lofty plan to make him see with his own eyes the tragic state of his homeland trampled under foot by the Japanese imperialists and learn his mother tongue there, he, at the age of 12, toured a thousand *ri* (400 km.) alone on foot back to Mangyongdae, his native place, from Pataokou.

On January 30, 1923 (by the lunar calendar), 50 years ago, he left Pataokou, bidding farewell to his parents.

The trip made by the young Leader in a raging snowstorm was a journey of glory made for cultivating a great patriotic spirit to achieve the

restoration of the motherland, a road to an arduous revolution.

To Know Korea

In the dark days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when Korea was trampled under the jackboots of the Japanese imperialists and the whole nation was groaning in the chains of slavery, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, had made every effort to bring up his son as an ardent patriot, a great revolutionary.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who had been thinking about the future of his son Comrade Kim Il Sung, decided to send his child back to the homeland for study, when he was 12 years old. Sending his son back home, he had it in mind to let his son see for himself the tragic state of the homeland under the rule of the Japs and learn the Korean language and history to bring him up as a pillar to shoulder the destiny of the country.

On his son's departure, he said:

"One must, first of all, know well one's country.... One learns about others' things to improve one's own things and make them more excellent and beautiful."

The young Leader readily set out on a hard journey of a thousand *ri* at his father's great will in the bitter cold 30 degrees below zero, in order to mingle himself with the compatriots and know more about our own things. Such courage, great aspiration and firm belief in the victory of the revolution could ordinary people not have!

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, educated to patriotism in his childhood in his patriotic and revolutionary family, had been courageous and had a strong will. So he could make such a tour as even adults do with difficulty, across steep mountains and rivers.

He did not see with indifference the grim reality of the homeland throughout his long trip and made a firm determination to defeat the robber Japanese imperialism to restore his country.

The people in the country under the occupation of the Japanese imperialist aggressors were living in the depth of misery as his father had always told painfully.

The Leader first went to Mangyongdae, his native place, where his grandparents lived.

Seeing him coming home alone, the senior members of his family were greatly surprised and pleased.

Embracing her grandson, his grandmother said: "Did you really come alone?! Your father is more cruel than a tiger."

"Grandma.... that's not true. I'm not a child any more. It's no trouble for me to cross the borders of the two countries," said Comrade Kim Il Sung with a bright smile.

The words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, grown to be such a fine young man, carried joy into hearts of the whole family.

Never Fail to Restore the Motherland

Staying at the house of his mother, he attended the Changdok School in Chilgol.

While in school he did his best to have a deeper knowledge of his country and its reality.

Soon after entering the school, he caught up with his classmates in all subjects he had not yet studied for the previous year, and he was known to the whole school as the most excellent boy who was exceptionally good at his books.

This entirely owed to his strong will and unremitting efforts to put into practice without fail his father's earnest instruction on learning Korean language and history and his determination made at the reality of the country.

The Korean language and history, arithmetics and calligraphy were the subjects in which he pre-eminently excelled, but he showed no interest in the Japanese language.

One day, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to his grandfather on the mother's side, with a Japanese textbook "The National Reader" in his hand. He asked his grandfather why he had to study that book and why that Japanese book was called "The National Reader."

His grandfather said: "In our country, my boy, there is a saying that even if a tiger attacks you, you won't die if you keep a stout heart...." Now he was greatly satisfied with the fact that his grandson did an uncommonly right and deep thinking.

The Leader cut out the character, "national," with a knife from the cover of the textbook and wrote in a character meaning "Japan," so that the book read something like "Japanese Language Reader."

Such deed was motivated by his ardent patriotic spirit that the Japanese language can never become the "national language" of Korea and by a spirit of resistance to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were trampling down the dignity of our people.

After school he also helped his grandfather on the mother's side on the farm. In the course he hardened body and mind through labour and experienced the toil and hardships of the Korean peasants.

He frequented Pyongyang and its outskirts and saw and thought much there.

Ramshackle straw-thatched cottages on the banks of the River Potong-gang, a river of bitter tears for the poor; ill-clad and ill-fed children; the unemployed tramping the streets begging; peasants pulling ploughs by their bruised shoulders; and the hateful Japanese imperialist invaders, landlords and capitalists living in extravagance idling away their time while people were starving and suffering.

All these brought the Leader to a clearer knowledge of the anti-popular nature, exploitation, viciousness and brutality of the Japanese imperialists and the Korean landlords and capitalists in league with them.

Since the Leader had hated bitterly the Japs, landlords and capitalists, he jotted down in indignation in his notebook:

"This society should be free from the landlords and capitalists exploiting others. The Japs, landlords and capitalists are partners.

"Only when the Japs, landlords and capitalists are done away with, people all can live in peace and abundance."

In his childhood the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made a firm resolve to overthrow the Japanese imperialist invaders and their stooges and establish a new society which would enable the poor working people to lead a happy life.

As seen above, back in the homeland the Leader studied hard the Korean language as his parents had told and saw the grim reality of the motherland, had deeper national and class consciousness and nurtured a lofty patriotic ambition of restoring the fatherland.

One day in 1925, when he was 14 years old, unexpectedly, sad news came to the Leader; his father who had been conducting revolutionary activities in Linchiang and Pataokou was again arrested by the Japanese imperialist police.

He stopped his study at his native place and left the homeland for Pataokou with a burning desire and firm resolve to fight against Japanese imperialism and win his country's independence without fail.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, recalling that moment in his life, said later:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 14, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was then, I could not repress my sorrow when I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again, and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and where lay our forefathers' graves, singing the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' composed by someone."

The swear the Leader made that day resulted in the historic triumph of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. As he swore that day, there has come into being a new Korea, a dignified, independent socialist industrial state, in which the immortal, great *Juche* idea is in full bloom and which will shed bright rays eternally.

PYONGYANG, THE CAPITAL OF REVOLUTION —A MODERN AND CULTURAL CITY

Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, has been built into a big modern city, magnificent and beautiful.

It thrives and develops day after day as the political, economic and cultural centre of our country.

Foreign friends who visit our country give unstinted praise to it, saying: Pyongyang is a "big beautiful city rare in the world," an "ideal city" and an "earthly paradise for the working people."

People know big cities are constructed in a century or a few centuries.

Our people, however, have built Pyongyang into a big modern and cultural city not in a century but in a little over ten years, though it was levelled to the ground by the barbarous indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. imperialists during the three-year war.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has shown a really great concern for building Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, into a big modern and cultural city.

In the grimmest days of the severe Fatherland Liberation War, he matured his far-reaching plan to build Pyongyang into a beautiful and magnificent city after victory in the war, keeping an operational map for crushing the enemy spread before himself on the one hand and a blueprint for the eternal prosperity of the homeland on the other.

During the war he called a designer to the Supreme Command and gave him a concrete task to draw up a blueprint for the reconstruction of Pyongyang. Later he examined the general blueprint for the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang. And he saw to it that a blueprint exhibition for the rehabilitation and construction of the city opened in the Moranbong Theatre.

The exhibition which was held in the hard days when our people were carrying on the severe war for destroying the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their sworn enemy, and blueprints and a bird's eye view in which graceful and grand streets and buildings were drawn — they were a death knell, which is more terrible than a bomb, to the enemy, U.S. imperialism, who prattled that he would erase Pyongyang from the map.

On July 1, 1953, the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party had discussion "On the General Plan for the Rehabilitation of Pyongyang."

People were sure of the success in the construction of Pyongyang as well as the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Up to this date since the war came to an end and the grand march of rehabilitation and construction began throughout the country the Leader has shown the orientations and ways for the construction of the capital on more than 600 occasions. He even told in detail about the structure of the rooms of dwellings and the roadside trees to be planted in the city.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We put up buildings for ourselves and for our class and people, and they will become our people's property. Because they will remain the people's property forever, each should be built better than the last. We must improve all constructions still further to provide the people with buildings that are pleasant, comfortable and durable." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 277.)

The words of the Leader reflect his great concern for the improvement of the people's welfare and his lofty intention to enable our people to live a happy life in fine dwellings from generation to generation.

The constructors of the capital who rose as one with a determination to repay without fail the great favour of the Leader carried on a worthy struggle energetically, to put into practice his far-sighted plan.

Thus, Pyongyang sprang up like a phoenix from the ashes in a short time after the ceasefire to be a big modern city.

The distinctive feature of the construction of Pyongyang is that its speed was unusually fast, and the city is grand, modern and convenient for the people's life.

Here is an episode. A visitor from a capitalist country asked one of our architects where the "face of the city" was and where its "back" was. But, returning to his country after the visit of Pyongyang, he admitted that his question was indiscreet. It was because in Pyongyang there are not the streets where the rich and privileged live or slums, unlike in the cities of the capitalist countries.

Of course, important administrative organs are in the heart of the city but there is neither the "face" nor "back" classified by modernity and culture.

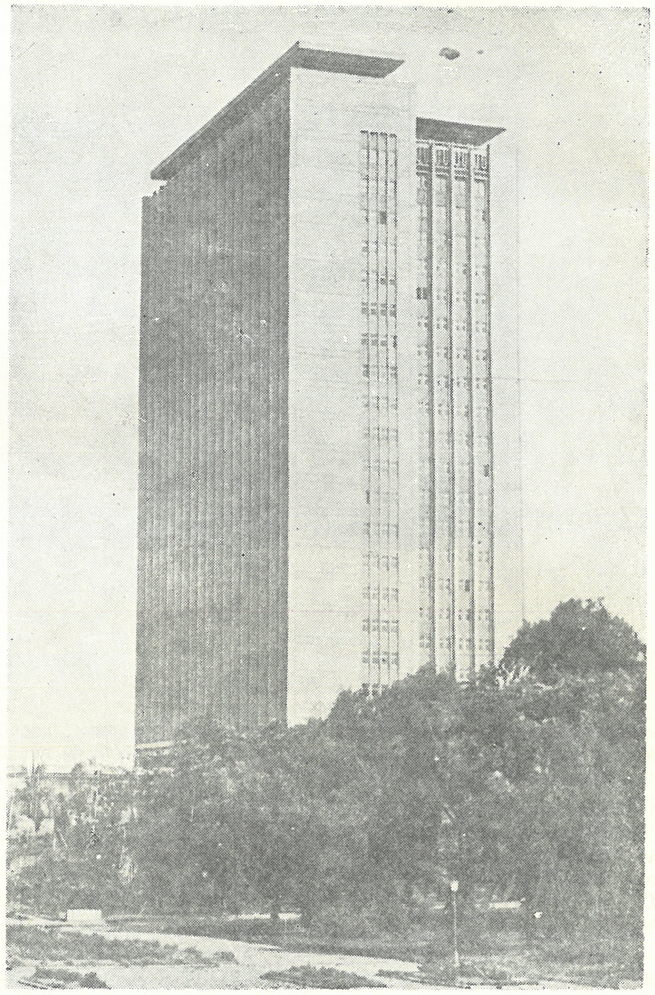
In accordance with the socialist principle of city planning which meets the primary demand of city construction — the maximum convenience and service for the people — apartment houses are built in the scenic spots covered with green foliage.

In laying out residential quarters deep consideration is given to promoting convenience for the work and everyday life of the working people. All residential quarters are adequately provided with various trade and welfare facilities. There are many small parks with animals and plants so that the working people may enjoy their rest to the full.

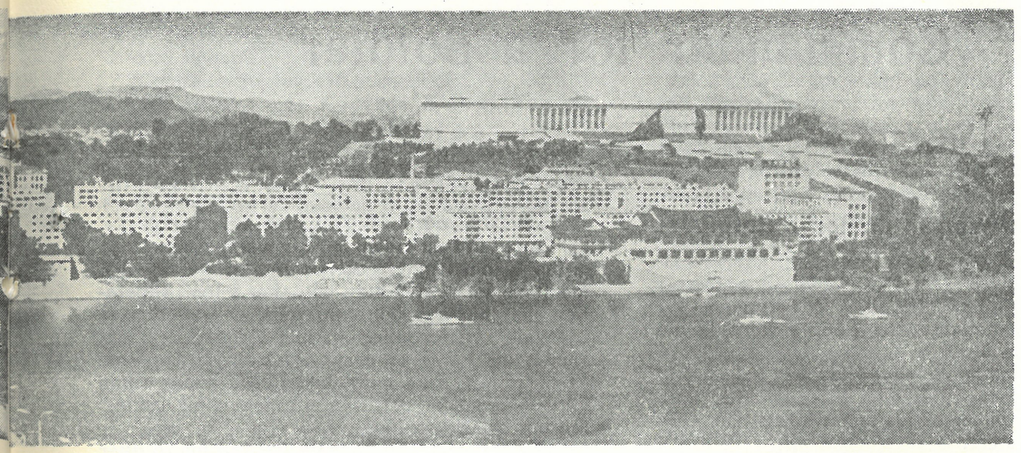
In particular, since most of women in our country have their jobs, convenience is promoted in every way for their home life and work. There are creches and kindergartens, groceries, laundries, bathhouses, general repair shops and what not in all residential quarters. Therefore, the women of our country can work to the best of their ability without the least inconvenience.

The residential quarters of Pyongyang are provided with every condition for the study and life of the children. There is a school in one block or a few blocks so that children may go to school without crossing highways with a heavy traffic. Children spend after-school hours merrily in playgrounds, swimming pools and table tennis courts in their blocks.

Now buildings in Pyongyang occupy 20 per cent of its area. Eighty per cent is mostly parks and green belts. Figuratively speaking, Pyongyang is in parks, and parks are not in the city. There are the Moran-



Outside view of building No. 2 of Kim Il Sung University



Part of beautiful and grand Pyongyang

bong Park, the Taedong-gang and Potong-gang promenades and many other recreation grounds in Pyongyang.

In his impressions of Korea Tokuma Utsunomiya, a Diet member from the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan who visited our country, said:

"Pyongyang is the most beautiful city in the world. Multistoried apartment houses standing in rows and boulevards and parks covered with green foliage are in perfect harmony, and the banks of the River Taedong-gang are especially beautiful.

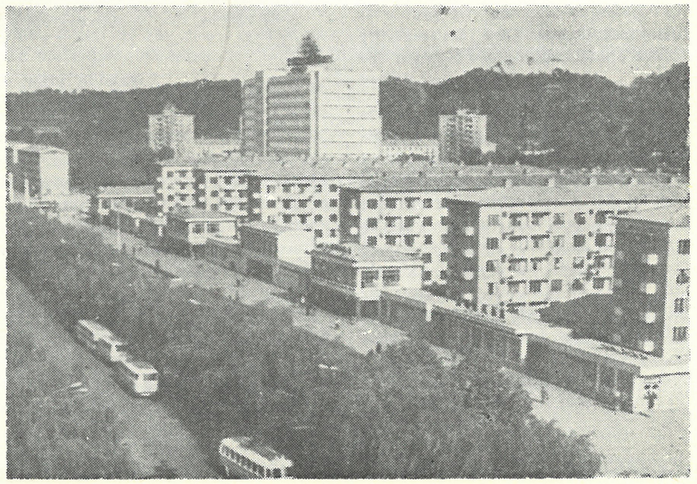
"More graceful streets are going up around the heart of the city. From this I saw that the Pyongyang construction is going on radiately from the centre to its outskirts."

There are no factories emitting gas or smell and smoke harmful to health in residential quarters of Pyongyang.

In the residential quarters of Pyongyang there are some light industry factories, which do not produce poisonous smell or smoke and loud noise. They provide a good condition for the women to work pleasantly at their work places near their houses and help improve the life of the working people.

Flats in Pyongyang are distributed among working people.

The Kumsusan Street



People are little concerned about house rent, because it is no more than 0.3 per cent of their living expense.

Thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly Leader there have appeared numerous fruit and vegetable farms, refrigerating factories, and poultry and pig plants in the Pyongyang suburbs to help improve the dietary life of the population. Pyongyang citizens are supplied evenly with fruits, vegetable, meat, egg and edible oil at cheap price.

Pyongyang has now become a paradise good for the people to live in.

When the war ended in Korea, however, the U.S. imperialists prattled through their reptile propaganda media that north Korea would not be able to rise again in one hundred years.

The scoundrels believed so since they had dropped one bomb per head of the Pyongyang population to reduce it to ashes. But they miscalculated.

Our people under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reconstructed the Pyongyang city and turned it into a big city in a short span of time as we see today, displaying a mass heroism and creative activity under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

There have sprung up big monumental buildings such as the Museum of Korean Revolution, Kim Il Sung University, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, and modern streets such as the Chollima Street and the Sosong Street. New streets are now going up one after another.

Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, will be grander during the Six-Year Plan according to the magnificent blueprint unfolded by the fatherly Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

More new streets, schools, creches, kindergartens and pleasure grounds will rise and central heating system and trolley bus lines expand.

Today the Pyongyang citizens are accelerating the revolution and construction setting an example to the whole country in every aspect and are all hard at work to build their capital into a more beautiful and grandiose city good to live in.

By dint of their fruitful creative efforts Pyongyang will take on quite a new face in the future.

Kim Man Son

Warm Love of Comrade Supreme Commander for a Soldier

An Old Woman Comes to Hospital

It was at shut of one day in February 1952 when our motherland and people were in the crucible of the war.

When the engineer squad leader Pak Ji Sop was studying together with his comrades in a barracks, an officer of his unit wanted him. Outside he saw a car.

"Comrade Supreme Commander wants to see you. Get into the car quick."

"What?!"

He did not believe his ears and thought to himself:

"Was it possible that Comrade Supreme Commander wanted to see an ordinary soldier?..."

The officer was looking hard at him who was in bewilderment and said again: "Come on, quick.... Comrade Supreme Commander waits for you...."

He climbed into the car.

Unforgettable things that had happened in the course of growing up in the benign bosom of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung floated vividly before his eyes.

One day in October 1951, when he was ridding single-handed the highway to the front line of ten-odd time bombs dropped by the enemy planes, he got badly wounded. And he was brought to the Mangyongdae Hospital for treatment.

One day in hospital an old woman came to see him lying in bed.

She was a perfect stranger. But she knew him quite well, even calling his name. He felt as if he were dreaming a dream. "Let us take a walk together, if you feel a little better today," she said, helping him up to his feet by the arm.

He followed her out without words.

The old woman took him to an ordinary farm house a little way off from the hospital.

When he followed her into a room, surprise nailed him to the spot. There was an officer of his unit.

"Come in quick. You must have had trouble to come here in this cold weather," the grandfather of the house gladly greeted the soldier and led him in by the hand.

"How are you now? You look very feeble."

"Come and sit down in this warm place."

The whole family received him so warmly like their real son whom they saw after a long separation that he was quite puzzled.

"Well, I've forgotten to tell, Comrade Ji Sop. This is the home of uncle of Comrade Supreme Commander! You must know you were taken here by his aunt and this old man is his uncle," the officer said to him.

"You say what?!" His heart was too full to offer proper greetings to them.

"...Informed that you were in the Mangyongdae Hospital to heal the heavy wound you had while removing time bombs, Comrade Supreme Commander, worrying much about your health, instructed me to go to the home of his uncle at Mangyongdae and tell him to take good care of you. So I came here, and told him so. That was why she took you here."

At his words the squad leader was so deeply moved by the deep care of Comrade Supreme Commander for the health of himself, a soldier who had done no more than his duty, that did come out of his mouth no words but: "Comrade Supreme Commander, thank you very much."

Comrade Kim Il Sung had shown such meticulous solicitude for the squad leader while he had been in hospital. Now learned that the soldier came out of the hospital before his full recovery and took part in a bomb-removing operation, Comrade Premier, busy as he was, sent a car to see him.

Has there ever been in the world such a leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung who is so much concerned, worried and anxious about the health of an ordinary soldier!

The squad leader's whole body burned hot with great emotion and stirring excitement.

The car reached the place where Comrade Premier was, while he was lost in such recollection.

"You Must, before Everything Else, Recover Your Health as soon as Possible"

A while in the room of the aide-de-camp, the squad leader tried hard to calm excitement. But his heartbeat only grew faster and faster at the thought that he would soon have the honour to see Comrade Supreme Commander.

In unabated excitement he followed the aide-de-camp into the room where Comrade Kim Il Sung was. He applied a strain to his lame right leg not to worry him and saluted him with a hand saying:

"Comrade Supreme Commander!..."

"Oh, here comes Comrade Ji Sop! You are welcome."

Seeing that the squad leader was faltering in his report, choked with emotion, Comrade Premier, smiling all over his face, laid down a red pencil in his hand, walked up to him at a quick pace, and warmly clasped his hands. And, the soldier's shoulder in his arm, Comrade Premier praised him repeatedly: **"Brave! You've fought well. You've battled very valiantly."**

At that moment the squad leader's heart was fit to burst and beat so high that he could not give any reply, with his face buried in the bosom of the merciful fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Well, how are your wounds! Let me have a look at them."

"I am all right," he answered with difficulty and tried not to let Comrade Premier see his wounds lest he should get worried.

"Trying to make my mind easy! Never mind. Let me have a look at them.... You got wounded in the right leg!" Comrade Premier said, feeling the soldier's lame leg. He had already seen he was lame of the right leg. He pulled up the leg of the squad leader's army trousers and took a close look at the wound.

"It has not yet healed up! It must be aching.... Where else have you got wounded!" he asked, his face clouded with anxiety.

The soldier told Comrade Premier that he had been wounded in the chest and abdomen, just as a child in the bosom of a benevolent father would do.

At this, Comrade Premier pulled down the squad leader's trousers and wanted to have a look at other wounds. The soldier tightly gripped his trousers and did not let it go, feeling a flush of shyness like a little child. **"Never mind. I want to see how serious your wounds are. Let me have a look,"** Comrade Premier demanded in a gentle voice full of the affection of a real father.

After taking a careful look at his wounds, Comrade Premier sharply scolded: **"Serious wounds they are. Why did you come out of the hospital without getting further treatment!"**

While Comrade Premier, a benign father, was scolding, the squad leader could not keep back tears of rising emotion.

Comrade Premier thought something a while, and slowly stepped toward the chairs arm in arm with the soldier.

He brought the squad leader to take a seat, himself sat by the soldier but only gazed at a point in the map on the wall without a word.

Comrade Premier kept silence quite a while. So the squad leader felt sorry, thinking he was giving a deep thought to an operational question that came across his mind.

At last Comrade Premier looked at him and said: **"You should go to a quiet place and receive medical treatment."**

Comrade Commander, oblivious of sleep, had fed the dying campfire with twigs far into the night in the thick forests of Mt. Paekdu-san, to keep the fire alive for anti-Japanese guerillas! He had relaid blankets over guerillas one by one, when they had kicked them aside in sleep! He had laid over a young guerilla even a sheet of blanket kept for his own use! The fatherly Leader had written the names of the members of a detail operating far away on the 50 packs of powdered venison and had them kept intact till they came back! He himself had tended the guerillas suffering from infectious diseases even a doctor shrings away from!

Moved by the warm love of Comrade Premier, the squad leader did not know what to say and kept his seat in silence.

"This comrade should be taken good care of," Comrade Premier said to his aide-de-camp standing by him and told the soldier, putting a hand on his shoulder:

"Do not get impatient but receive proper medical treatment. The fight against the Yanks will not come to an end in a day or two.... We will have a great deal of work to do even after licking the Yanks. We will have to rehabilitate destroyed factories and build town and country.... Indeed, we will have a plenty of work to do and will need a large number of personnel.

"So, you must, before everything else, recover your health as soon as possible. It is tantamount to beating down Yanks."

"Comrade Supreme Commander, I'll do my best to recover my health and be your fine soldier," the squad leader pledged himself, hearing the words of Comrade Premier.

That day Comrade Premier even issued an instruction to fully meet monetary need in his trip to the far-away hospital and during his stay there, saying time and again that he should be given good care so as not to have any trouble on his way to the hospital.

The fatherly Leader, though busy settling many a complex matter assuming the heavy responsibility for leading the army and people to victory in the grim war decisive of the destiny of the homeland and the nation, found time to receive an ordinary soldier and showed so much concern for his health. Thinking of the warm love of the fatherly Leader, the squad leader parted with Comrade Premier, making up his mind to repay his great solicitude without fail.

Later on, thanks to the concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung he received full medical treatment,

recovered his health and got back to his unit. He buckled down to carrying out his combat mission again, with a burning desire to remain wholeheartedly loyal to the Leader even if his bone is ground to powder.

Gift from Comrade Premier

One day the squad leader was badly wounded again, removing time bombs. He got a bruise on the spine, and the drumhead of his left ear was split. Unable to continue military service, he was demobbed as an honoured disabled soldier after treatment in hospital.

He made up his mind not to remain idle getting the solicitude of the Party and the Leader as an honoured disabled soldier but to stick to his revolutionary post.

He plunged into the work of postwar rehabilitation and construction on his discharge from the army, and wrought miracles and innovations in that work.

In 1959 he volunteered for a work in the Chihari-Pyongsan railway construction project.

He effected miracles and innovations displaying all his wisdom and creative enthusiasm, and thereby contributed greatly to finishing the project ahead of schedule.

For it he was awarded the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour to the citizens of the DPRK.

He attended the meeting of front-rankers in the domain of transport held in Pyongyang in March 1961.

The meeting was graced with the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When Comrade Premier appeared on the platform came to his mind the unforgettable day when he had had the honour to see Comrade Premier in the grim period of the war and the tears of emotion streamed down his cheeks.

After the meeting Comrade Premier posed for a photograph together with its attendants. At that time he was in the front row, and was addressed by Comrade Premier.

Though ten years had drifted by, Comrade Premier recognized him and, giving a warm grip to his hand, asked him: **"Are you all right?"**

A lump stood in his throat and with much difficulty he only said: "Yes!" Then he had a ringing in his ear, and failed to answer Comrade Premier's ensuing questions.

After he came back from the meeting, carrying the great glory of seeing Comrade Kim Il Sung, he worked to the best of his ability on the Chongjin-Rajin railway construction site.

One day the Party secretary wanted him urgently, and he ran to his office.

"Comrade Ji Sop, Comrade Premier has sent a gift to you!" said the Party secretary to him the moment he opened the door to enter the office.

"What?! You mean Comrade Premier!" He was too moved to continue .

His hands trembled when he took the package of gift. There were *Insam* and other tonics in it.

Comrade Premier sent them to him for his health after seeing him at the place where he had posed for a photograph together with the attendants of the meeting of front-rankers in the domain of transport.

Any father and mother who love their children dearly could hardly show warmer affection than Comrade Premier did.

"Thank you, dear Premier!" he said to himself with tears.

Story about Hearing Aid

There is no end to the story about the love of Premier Kim Il Sung for him. This is what happened during the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League of Korea in 1964.

He attended it as its delegate. On the night before the Congress, he was told that a visitor wanted to see him.

"Who? Who on earth does want to see me at this very midnight so urgently?"

With such doubt he went to the room where his visitor was waiting. The visitor said to him:

"Well, I have brought with me the gift from Comrade Premier to you. Having learned that you are to attend the Congress, acquainting himself with how its preparatory work was in progress, Comrade Premier told me to bring this hearing aid to you who are deaf of one ear. Use it tomorrow when you attend the Congress. Comrade Premier will be present there!"

When he took the hearing aid, a cadre came across his mind who had asked him why he had failed to give a proper answer to Comrade Premier's questions at the place where he had posed for a photograph together with the attendants of the meeting of front-rankers in the domain of transport. At that time Comrade Premier had heard from the cadre that he was deaf of one ear and had not forgotten it ever since then.

That night he was unable to sleep at all with the hearing aid in his bosom; he repeated, "Thank you, dear Premier!"

The next day he attended the Congress, with the hearing aid, Comrade Premier's gift, in his ear, and listened attentively to the historic speech made by him at the Congress.

Tears of grateful happiness ran down his cheeks.

Comrade Premier's great love is not confined to him alone. Today our people all lead a happy life to their satisfaction under his profound care.

Indeed, the love of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, is the greatest and most benevolent in the world.

Universal Compulsory Ten-Year Senior Middle School Education Introduced

In our country universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education began to be introduced last September.

Its introduction is a brilliant embodiment of the far-sighted plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the education of the rising generation and a fine fruit of the paternal solicitude of the fatherly Leader who spares nothing for their education.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The educational work is a very worthy work and the most honourable revolutionary work to educate and train our rising generation."

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung raised the educational work as one of the fundamental questions decisive of the destiny of the country and the future of the revolution in the first days of his revolutionary activities and has worked heart and soul for the training and educating of the coming generation who would take over the revolution.

Under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, universal compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956 in our country, and two years later, in 1958, universal compulsory secondary schooling was enforced. Universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced in 1967.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education initiated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is built on the achievements of compulsory nine-year technical education and is the most advanced, popular socialist education which has further developed it.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a wise line of introducing compulsory ten-year school education and compulsory one-year pre-school education for it, in order to successfully carry out the tasks set by the Fifth Congress of the Party before the domain of education by further perfecting our public education system and raising our education to a higher level.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education enforced in our country is a compulsory education which is the longest in its term and highest in its level; it is a compulsory education system which completes general secondary education.

The term and level of a compulsory education are determined by the character of social system and the degree of economic and cultural development. In our country all the rising generation are to receive compulsory education of high level for ten years from six to the working age. This new education is the highest form of compulsory education system in history, which gives the younger generation education up to former senior middle school education and present high school education so as to enable them all to have complete general secondary education and get college education and so as to make the whole society highly civilized. Herein lies the superiority of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education initiated by the Leader.

It is of great significance in the social life of people to complete general middle education.

Only when people get complete middle education, can they equip themselves with the qualifications the members of a civilized and developed society should possess, and cope with their tasks wherever they may work. Experience shows that people with complete mid-

dle education correctly understand social and natural sciences, master techniques without difficulty and better conduct socio-political activities.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education put into effect in our country is the most revolutionary compulsory education system which helps bring up the new generation into reliable successors to the revolution firmly equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and speed up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

As taught by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the course of building socialism and communism is a process in which the working class, having seized power, revolutionizes and working-classizes the whole society. The object of education in socialist society is to bring up the younger generation as revolutionaries striving for implementing the communist principle: "One for all and all for one" or as Communists struggling against exploitation and oppression and for society and people and for the working class, and it is to carry out the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the principle and essentials of pedagogy in our socialist society to make people actively serve society and people and to revolutionize, working-classize and communize them.

"The revolutionization, working-classization and communization of people are the basic line of educational work which we should follow." ("Let Us Train and Educate the Students into the True Reserves of Socialist and Communist Construction," Korean ed., p. 9.)

Whether or not education carries out its mission successfully under socialism depends largely on what contents it gives the rising generation and what type of man it moulds and on how it contributes to speeding up the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The most important thing in compulsory education is how to train revolutionaries, Communists during its period and how to contribute to accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is an advanced education system which renders it possible to rear the rising generation as soldiers boundlessly loyal to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ardent revolutionaries and men of a new communist type by implementing most thoroughly the principle of socialist pedagogy founded by him in the work of educating and training the new generation.

To give revolutionary training and education to the younger generation is especially important under the conditions that a fierce struggle is afoot on an international scale between socialism and imperialism, between revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary ones, that the U.S. imperialists occupying the southern half of our country are trying hard to infiltrate their reactionary ideology and culture while intensifying their aggressive acts against the northern half of our country and that the insidious manoeuvres by the remnants of the overthrown exploiting class remaining among us and the corrosive action of old ideologies contiue.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only by educating the younger generation properly, can we bring them up into true successors to the revolutionary cause, defend the revolutionary gains we have made through a hard-fought struggle and carry out the revolution to the end. We must not forget even for a moment that whatever good society we have built and whatever splendid successes we have registered in all spheres of economy and culture, we cannot continue the revolution and what is worse, the society will gradually degenerate and thus there may arise even a danger of losing the revolutionary gains unless we educate the younger generation in a revolutionary way who will take them over." ("On the Work of the Women's Union," Eng. ed., pp. 38-39.)

As taught by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, whether or not one educates the rising generation in a revolutionary way is a serious problem of whether or not one continues with the revolution and a vital question on which the future of the revolution depends. Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is the most revolutionary compulsory education system which makes it possible to meet most fully the vital demand of our revolution by further intensifying political and ideological education in its stage to equip the new generation firmly with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook.

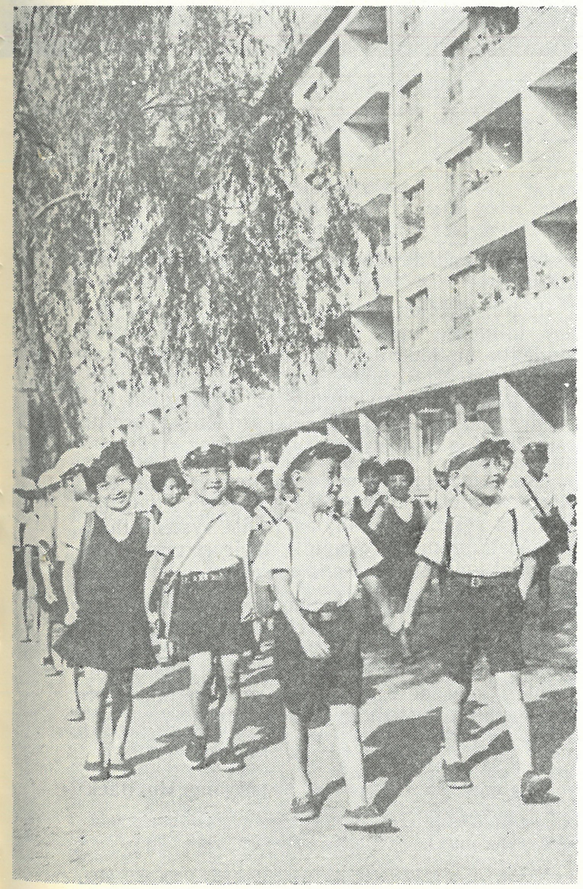
It is a compulsory education in the fullest sense of the term as it is completely free and it is the most equal and popular education that

gives all the new generation education of uniform contents according to a single educational system.

This new compulsory education is, in fact, a completely free 11-year compulsory education. If education is to be a compulsory education in the full sense of the word, it must be completely free. Even when it is proclaimed by law, a compulsory education is nothing but the name under the condition that the working people bear all kinds of school expenses including tuitions.

History does not know yet such a country as ours where the rising generation receive free education not knowing the words "tuition fees"

First receivers of the benefit of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education introduced by father Marshal Kim Il Sung



and college and high technical school students study even getting scholarships from the state.

Our universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education differs from other countries' compulsory education in its equal and popular character and has a great superiority which cannot be found in the latter.

The new compulsory education is the most equal and popular education system of a new type which renders it possible to finish the whole course of secondary education from its low stage to its high stage under a single educational system so as to enable all the new generation, without exception, to get middle education of the same contents up to its high stage without interruption.

It is an education system which gives the younger generation complete general middle education of the same contents according to a single educational system to prepare them as harmoniously developed men of a new communist type equipped with knowledge, sound morality and strong physique during compulsory education.

It is also a well-organized system of compulsory education which comprises one-year preschool education, primary education and middle education.

The new compulsory education is the most systematic in the contents of education among preschool education, primary education and middle education and between the low stage and high stage of middle education.

It closely connects preschool education with primary education and primary education with middle education, and has many advantages especially in giving complete middle education during compulsory education.

Indeed, it is the most advanced compulsory education system of a new type under which all the new generation get systematic education involving pre-school education, primary education and middle education.

It is also a compulsory education system which makes it possible to give full general middle education without causing the shortage of labour to our country.

Whether or not we properly calculate education and labour is one of important questions which exert a serious effect not only on the development of public education itself but on the revolution and construction of our country as a whole.

The universal compulsory ten-year senior

middle school education shortens the school age one year so that all the new generation can go out into the world at the age of finishing the compulsory nine-year technical education after getting education up to high school education.

The universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education initiated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung combines education with labour most closely. This serves as another living example in consolidating, developing and perfecting the education system under the socialist system.

All this clearly shows that the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is the most revolutionary and advanced socialist education system which embodies the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and is the most excellent education system under which the rising generation are brought up to be the guards and death-defying corps infinitely faithful to the Leader, ardent revolutionaries and harmoniously developed men of a new communist type.

The introduction of the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, an embodiment of the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the education of the younger generation, is of great historic significance.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The introduction of the universal compulsory 10-year education will bring about a great progress in elevating the level of school education and developing the science and technology in our country." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 19.)

The great significance of the enforcement of the new compulsory education in the struggle for winning the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic lies, above all, in accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society by elevating the level of school education and equipping the rising generation firmly with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook during compulsory education.

It also makes it possible to rear able builders of socialism and communism who will carry out the technical revolution of higher stage to push ahead socialist economic construction more powerfully.

It is of great significance for the further efflorescence and development of our science and culture.

The first-year graders of a primary school learn their mother tongue

Its introduction will exert a great revolutionary influence upon the people, teachers and students in south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, and will inspire them to a vigorous struggle for driving out the enemy and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Its enforcement will show once again the world revolutionary people the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system, thus encouraging more forcefully their struggle for national independence and socialism.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education will clearly demonstrate once again the indestructible vitality of the *Juche*-motivated thought on education of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the might of the socialist system of our country.

Myong Un Baek

Thought for Job

The fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country today everyone receives an education and anyone who is sick gets free medical care.

"Furthermore, we have no unemployment and there are conditions for everyone to work."

Whenever I think of these words of the Leader, I remember what I had in mind at the time of my returning home from Japan ten years ago.

At that time I felt a joy at the thought of returning to the homeland which I had longed for even in dream. But I entertained a certain apprehension.

That was the worry of my employment. It was not without reason; I then knew little about the realities of the homeland.

Of course, I heard a lot that people have no worries about employment in the homeland. But I still wondered whether it is true or not, and, if it is true, why. And I doubted if I could take up an occupation as soon as I returned.

When I was in Japan, an alien land full of sorrows for me, I had lots of trouble to get a job. I was subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation. Sometimes I, hunger-stricken, found myself in a long queue at labour exchanges which were crowded with the unemployed. Often I called on employment agents to ask for a job, but in vain. Even when I was lucky enough to get a job, I could not hold it long.

Damned entrepreneurs dismissed their workers for various reason — business depressions, or disablement or ill health on the part of the workers.

Unemployment, poverty and starvation haunted me like shadows.

At times I had to go to the "blood bank" to sell my blood to support my five-member family. There was no other alternative, to get money.

Such miserable life in the past made me worry about job even at the time of returning to the homeland, I think.

The boundlessly broad and warm bosom of the socialist country founded by the fatherly Leader, however, dispelled such a useless thought from me once and for all.

Some days after my return home I took a job with a pharmaceutical factory according to my hope and desire, and that as a responsible managerial staff member.

I was afraid that could I be a managerial staff member at such a large plant, for I had learnt nothing nor had I had any technical skill.

The factory Party committee and comrades, however, helped me actively.

I learned one by one what I did not know, and devoted all my capacity and talent to the work. Now free from worry about employment which I had at the time of my return home from Japan, I had only one thought in mind — how I could do work better.

Indeed, in the homeland people are given jobs in accordance with his aptitude and wish. They are all working not as mere employees but with a high sense of pride in firmly defending their revolutionary posts. They are doing their best for socialist construction and leading a delightful life in good health. Here and there in the streets are heard amiable voices and merry laughters of people on their way home from their work. In the homeland labour is, indeed, a source of joy.

There is no exploitation of man by man and people help and respect each other. Labour has become a sacred right and duty for them.

They even do not know the word "unemployment," which is seen only in articles dealing with the United States or the south Korean society. This is the realities of the homeland.

Working and living among these happy people, I had a secret which I had kept to myself from the days in Japan.

It was a chronic disease which annoyed me for long.

When I was in Japan I had kept it to myself because I was sure to be fired if it was made known. It was quite different reason that I kept it secret even after the return home from Japan.

It was because I might give trouble to the Party and state which were deeply concerned for me.

But, the Party got the fact before I told, was anxious about my disease and took a step to cure my disease.

I was hospitalized for more than three months. It seemed to me like a dream.

If I were in Japan I must have been dismissed far from being hospitalized however my case might be serious. If I were hospitalized, how could I pay the fee for three months? But in the homeland I was granted subsidy in addition to the free medical treatment. Some years later I took a rest at the scenic Myohyangsan Rest Home. This was not a privilege for me or a few people.

Under the benevolent socialist system of our Republic all the working people have nothing to worry about when they are taken ill or become unable to work. Everyone is qualified to get free medical treatment in hospital or sanatorium till he regains his health and goes to work again.

Another fact I have got here in the homeland is that all the working people in our Republic are not such people who simply do their work.

They are learning while working and working while learning. They study to their heart's content at factory higher technical schools or factory colleges, or evening or correspondence courses of regular colleges, according to their level of knowledge.

I had had no access to a school till I was over fifty. But under this excellent socialist system I have graduated from a factory college. Not only that. My three children finished colleges, too.

Our people who are enjoying a happy life with nothing more to be desired in this excellent socialist country infinitely respect and revere the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has established the splendid system, and are burning with a firm resolve to be loyal to him to the end.

Pang Bong Chul

Machinations of U.S. Imperialists to Hinder Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea Are Doomed to Failure

The whole land of Korea has seethed and bubbled over with a fresh zeal for the independent, peaceful national reunification for months now since the announcement of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Not only that. The peace and democracy-loving peoples of the world have unanimously supported and welcomed the joint statement, heartily wishing for the early reunification of Korea.

It is because the north-south high-level talks and the north-south joint statement adopted as their result fully reflect the burning desire of the whole Korean nation for the country's reunification and the demand of the times for removing tension from Korea and Asia and preserving and consolidating peace.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are obstructing in every way the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea today as ever.

They, saying in words that they support the north-south high-level talks and their results, cherish an insidious design; they, pretending to support peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, are trying in every way to obstruct Korean reunification.

Tangible proof of this is provided by their recent statements and actions.

They keep bringing modern war means and lethal weapons into south Korea, saying: They "have no plan to reduce the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea any more" even if talks on peaceful reunification are held between north and south Korea, "the stationing of U.S. troops" in south Korea "is an absolute must," "the United States will continue to promote the plan for the modernization of the south Korean army" and "there is no change" in the United States' "commitments" to south Korea under the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defence pact."

This brings to full light the black heart of the U.S. imperialists who don't want the easing of tension in Korea and north-south contacts but seek to persist in their aggression and war policies, keeping Korea divided and obstructing the reunification cause of our nation.

The U.S. imperialists, quite alarmed by new developments in Korea, are trying to halt the daily mounting movement of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country. This found striking expression also in their overt and covert vile actions to prevent last year's UN General Assembly session from placing a new item of the Korean question on its agenda and discussing it.

They did so with the object of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea without difficulty, perpetuating Korea's bisection and hindering Korean reunification by maintaining the occupation of south Korea by their aggression troops under the UN flag and by continuing to use the "UNCURK" as their instrument of aggression in Korea.

The Korean people, the master of Korea, are eager to settle the question of national reunification independently and peacefully without any outside interference and the north-south joint statement makes it clear.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are desperately working to obstruct our people's reunification cause. This is a new, wanton challenge to the Korean people and an intolerable mockery of world public opinion which supports our people's reunification cause.

The entire Korean people are now bitterly indignant with the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are hindering Korean reunification to keep Korea divided, going against the unanimous aspiration of our nation and the trend of the times.

The plan of the U.S. imperialists for the modernization of the south Korean army is designed to carry out the "Nixon Doctrine" to "let Koreans fight Koreans" in Korea; the continued stationing of their aggression troops aims to perpetuate Korea's bisection and keep south Korea as their permanent colony.

To hide this hard fact, the U.S. imperialists are even bringing forth a sophistry which completely turns black into white; they describe as if their troops' occupation of south Korea, their military and economic "aid" to south Korea and their "continued observance of the U.S.-south Korea mutual defence pact" were measures to "protect" south Korea from "outside invasion."

But this cannot help fool people and this is a brazen-faced robber's logic only such an aggressor as U.S. imperialism can follow.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists that have invaded other countries. They illegally occupied south Korea, a half of our territory, and have pursued aggression and war policies, keeping our country divided. And they have brought untold national misfortunes upon our people. Nevertheless, they are now brazenly talking about "outside invasion." This reminds us of a thief turning on the master with a cudgel.

They attempt to remain in south Korea indefinitely under absurd pretexts and talk about their observance of "commitments" even under the aggressive military "pact" illegally cooked up right after the Korean armistice. This only serves to prove how frantically they are trying to attain their aggressive end in Korea by obstructing the settlement of our reunification question.

At a time when a breach has been made for the solution of the national reunification question thanks to the sincere, energetic efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic made to end the a-quarter-of-a-century-long territorial partition and accomplish the national cause of the country's reunification and the voices demanding the earliest possible achievement of Korean reunification without outside interference are growing stronger at home and abroad than ever, the cursed U.S. imperialist aggressors are working overtly and covertly to hinder Korean reunification.

Korean reunification is the unanimous national aspiration of the entire Korean people and the irresistible trend of the times.

With no tricks can the U.S. imperialists reverse the strong trend of the times.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The day has gone when the U.S. imperialists could meddle in the affairs of other countries and rule the roost." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 27.)

The question of Korean reunification is an internal affair of our country, pure and simple, which does not allow the interference of the third party.

The U.S. imperialists should not wantonly meddle in the internal affairs of other country but withdraw their aggression troops bearing the signboard of the "UN forces" from south Korea without delay.

Ours are an awakened people and a people who are fully capable of smashing all machinations of the imperialists that seek to encroach upon their national interests. The U.S. imperialists must know this clearly and act thoughtfully.

If they persist in their reckless actions, going against the aspiration of our people after the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, they cannot escape punishment therefrom.

The machinations of the U.S. imperialists to hinder the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea are doomed to failure.

Tong Chang Hwal

Fertile Land and Famine

The south Korean countryside, once a rice-bowl in Korea, now remains totally ravaged.

Agricultural production has decreased every year and south Korea imports two-three-odd million tons of food grains annually.

Foodless peasant households have increased sharply and their number now stands at more than two million. Countless peasants are swarming into towns in quest of livelihood. In the past ten years 40,000 peasant households gave up farming every year.

Indeed, today the south Korean countryside, as the south Korean publications deplore, has been reduced to an "area of terrible famine," to a "living hell unfit for human habitation."

The once-well-known fertile Honam and Ryongnam Plains in south Korea have now grown lean and the resourceful and diligent peasants of south Korea subsist on grass roots and barks and not grains.

This is not a mere freak of nature. This owes entirely to the vicious colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea and their frantic war preparations and brigandish plunder of the peasants.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The pillage and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the landlords have not only held back the development of south Korea's agriculture but have sapped it to the limit." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 139.)

In the past 28 years the U.S. imperialists have maintained the feudal tenant system in the south Korean countryside for their colonial control and unlimited plunder of peasants, and reduced south Korea's agriculture to their military appendage and destroyed agricultural production deliberately.

In recent eight years they have requisitioned over 130,000 *chongbo* of farm lands for building and enlarging military bases and roads to provoke another war. They have not conducted irrigation, water conservancy and afforestation projects at all but destroyed existing poor irrigation works at random. They have also deforested more than 800,000 *chongbo* of mountains and hills. To exact colonial super-profits, they have forced the south Korean peasants to buy their surplus fertilizers unsuitable to the soil of south Korea, thus acidifying fertile land accounting for 85 per cent of south Korea's arable land. Not only that. They have drafted into their colonial mercenary army or mobilized for the construction of airfields, military roads and other military establishments, all the stout young and middle-aged people in the countryside.

The south Korean peasants are also subjected to plunder and exploitation by the south Korean authorities and landlords.

Such double and treble exploitation and plunder have reduced the south Korean peasants to "a bag of bones" and placed them on the verge of starvation.

All this clearly shows that the total ruin of south Korea's agriculture and untold miseries of the south Korean peasants are not a mere freak of nature but a grim outcome of the U.S. imperialists' reactionary colonial rule and of their frantic war policy.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should get out of south Korea at once.

Only then, the sterile farm lands in south Korea will become fertile again and the south Korean peasants will be able to free themselves from poverty and famine for good.

Strategy of the National-Liberation Revolution in Colonies

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung solved creatively, from a new angle, the question of strategy of the national-liberation revolution in colonial countries, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the historical experiences in the Korean revolution and the requirements of the development of the revolution in our era.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative idea on the strategy of the national-liberation revolution in colonial countries was propounded in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; it is a great thought whose correctness and vitality have been demonstrated in revolutionary practice.

* * *

One of the important things in mapping out the strategy of the national-liberation revolution in colonies is to define correctly the main enemy in this revolution.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of all contradictions in colonial society and the object of the revolution, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an idea that the chief enemy in the stage of the national-liberation, democratic revolution is imperialism and that, accordingly, the struggle against the imperialist aggressive forces should be the crucial point in the strategy of the revolution.

The main social contradiction in colonial and semi-colonial countries is the antagonism between imperialism and its accomplices—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats — on one hand and the masses of the people on the other. The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is aimed to resolve this antagonism; its object of struggle is the imperialists and their accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats.

The foreign imperialist aggressive forces are target No. 1 of struggle for the peoples in colonial and semi-colonial countries. The colonial rule by the foreign imperialists is the source of all miseries the peoples in colonial and dependent countries undergo; it fetters all social progress in these countries. Unless this rule is overthrown, is it impossible for the peoples in these countries to attain their national and class emancipation and achieve social progress. Only when the contradiction between the imperialists and the masses of the people are settled, can also the antagonism between the masses of the people and the landlords and comprador capitalists be resolved successfully.

The idea that imperialism is the main enemy indicates the target of the main attack in the strategy of the national-liberation revolution in colonies; it is a creative thought which renders it possible to direct attack to imperialism so as to disperse and disintegrate the counter-revolutionary forces and successfully accomplish the cause of national liberation.

Another important thing in mapping out the strategy of this revolution is how to rally and deploy the revolutionary forces.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the motive force of the national-liberation, democratic revolution and, on this basis, advanced a strategical idea on forming the revolutionary forces to ensure the victory in the revolution.

The motive force of the national-liberation revolution in colonies is the broad popular masses—workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals and petty bourgeoisie. The conscientious national capitalists and religious men, too, can take part in the anti-imperialist struggle.

In the colonial and semi-colonial countries where the way to normal capitalistic development is blocked by imperialist oppression, petty producers including peasants make up the absolute majority of the population and anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit of people of various strata is strong. So the mass foundation of revolution is incomparably broad. Colonial rule by the foreign imperialists compels workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, petty bourgeoisie, national capitalists and conscientious religious men in colonial and dependent countries to hate the foreign imperialists and fight for the independence of their countries and liberation of their nations as national-liberation revolutionary forces.

Yet another important thing in Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategical idea on the formation of the revolutionary forces is to build up the main force of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What is of paramount importance in preparing the revolutionary forces is to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist Party—the General Staff in the revolution—and rally the workers and peasants closely around it to build a firm central revolutionary force." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 481.)

The main force of revolution is the basic classes—working class and peasantry — to be mobilized in revolution, and the Marxist-Leninist Party deeply rooted among them.

The main force of the revolution is a decisive and nuclear force in securing victory in the revolution. Only when the main force is firmly built up is it possible to form solidly the revolutionary forces as a whole and win over the wavering middle sections to the side of the revolution, develop the revolutionary movement purposefully, crushing constant offensives of counter-revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a comprehensive elucidation of questions of principle arising from building up the main force such as the question of expanding and strengthening the Party organizations among the workers and peasants, the question of building up firmly the leading cores of the Party and the question of welding the workers and peasants into mass organizations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on building up the main force is an original thought which renders it possible to develop peasants forming the overwhelming majority of the population not as a reserve but as a main detachment of the revolution in colonial and semi-colonial countries, while ensuring invariably the leadership of the working class over them, so as to secure the powerful revolutionary forces and, on this basis, develop constantly the national-liberation struggle.

What is important in Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategical idea on building up the revolutionary forces is the thought on forming the united front for welding all the strata interested in the revolution into a single political force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"For victory in the revolution, it is necessary to mobilize all forces interested in the revolution, while building up its main force." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 411.)

It is an essential demand of the national-liberation revolutionary movement to win over all the forces such as student youths, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie, national capitalists and conscientious religious men that can be won over, and to unite them into a single political force. By so doing, is it possible to thoroughly isolate the counter-revolutionary forces, secure the overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces over the former and lead the revolution to victory.

The work of the united front acquires great significance in banding together the masses of all circles and strata into a single political force. Only by rallying broad masses in the united front is it possible to isolate the counter-revolutionary forces thoroughly, weaken the enemy's offensives against the main force of the revolution, protect the revolutionary forces and expand and strengthen them steadily and thus form the powerful secondary forces of the revolution assisting the main force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified in an all-round way the questions of principle raised in the work of the united front—the question of uniting to the largest possible extent all forces that can be banded together on the basis of worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, the question of achieving the coalition of the workers, peasants with the student youths and intellectuals, the question of holding fast to the principle of struggling, while uniting with the national capitalists in the united front and the question of combining the unity with the top level and that with the rank and file.

The idea on uniting the broad masses into a single political force on the basis of the united front is a creative thought to ensure a triumphant advance in the national-liberation struggle by building up the powerful revolutionary forces.

It is the main content of the strategy to ensure the correct strategical leadership over the revolutionary struggle in preparing the revolutionary forces and advancing the revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a strategical idea on building the powerful revolutionary forces through the armed struggle to win victory in the national-liberation revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to drive out the imperialist aggressors and carry the national liberation revolution to completion, we must wage armed struggle resolutely." ("The Tasks of Korean Communists," Korean ed., p. 19.)

Forms and ways of the revolutionary struggle are determined by the obtaining subjective and objective situation, and resistance of the reactionary ruling class. As long as the imperialists ruthlessly suppress all revolutionary advance of the oppressed nations, the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries cannot obtain victory in their liberation struggle without revolutionary violence; only by crushing the counter-revolutionary forces by revolutionary armed force can they achieve genuine freedom and independence of their nations.

The most active and decisive form of struggle in the

national-liberation movement is the organized violent struggle—armed struggle. Peaceful demonstrations or strikes and other non-violent struggles alone cannot defeat the imperialist forces armed to the teeth. The armed struggle makes it possible to deal the heaviest political and military blows to the imperialists, shake the colonial ruling system to its foundation and vigorously inspire and propel mass movement and political struggle of all other forms and thus rapidly expand and strengthen the revoiutionary forces and ensure the victory of the national-liberation revolution as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an original and brilliant solutions to all military and political problems arising in organizing and waging an armed struggle — the problems on the creation of a revolutionary armed force and establishment of guerilla bases, on the strategy and tactics in the guerilla warfare, and on the proper combination of the armed struggle with the political struggle of other forms.

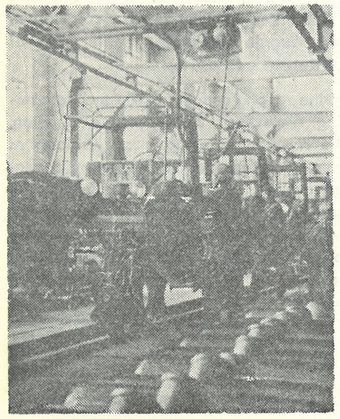
The idea on preparing the revolutionary forces and achieving victory in the national-liberation revolution through armed struggle is a revolutionary strategical thought built on an analysis of the nature of imperialism and the law of development of revolution and on an analysis and review of the historical experiences in the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative idea on the strategy in the national-liberation revolution in colonies was brilliantly embodied in our country during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and clarified its motive force and objects and, on this basis, advanced an idea that the main attack should be directed to Japanese imperialism, thereby furnishing the main key for a victorious struggle to attain the national and social emancipation of our people. He also presented a scientific idea on the formation of the revolutionary forces to unite the workers, peasants and other broad anti-Japanese forces firmly for the sake of the revolution. Attaching great importance to the revolutionary violence and armed force, in the darkest days of Japanese imperialist rule he founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country, organized and led the heroic armed struggle, and thus developed the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people to a higher stage. He combined the armed struggle with the mass struggles, political struggles of different forms, the movement of the united front and the work of organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Party. In the whole course of the armed struggle, he strengthened the People's Revolutionary Army politically, ideologically and militarily and firmly built up the backbones and mass foundation of the revolution through the People's Revolutionary Army, various revolutionary organizations and organizations of the united front. In this way he steadily expanded and strengthened the revolutionary forces, vigorously organized and mobilized them to the anti-Japanese struggle, and at last defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and accomplished the cause of the liberation of the fatherland with success.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on the strategy of the national-liberation revolution fully confirmed its correctness and vitality in the revolutionary practice; now also it brightly illumines the road to successful fight of the oppressed peoples against imperialism.

Chang Sok Hun



FRONT COVER:
Workers of the Kiyang Tractor Plant are striving to produce more tractors for the countryside according to the New Year Address of the Leader

Mounting Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle of Youth and Students of the Whole World

February 21 is the "day of international solidarity with the youth and students fighting against colonialism."

On this occasion, the Korean youth and students extend militant solidarity to the revolutionary youth and students of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world who are waging an unflagging struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

Today the strong tide of the national-liberation movement is rising with an irresistible force on the vast three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the great storm of revolution sweeping away imperialism and colonialism is raging there.

There also stand in the forefront of the powerful revolutionary struggle the youth and students who are sensitive to the trend of the times and quick of class and national consciousness. They perform exploits for the accomplishment of their just cause.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fighting ranks of the peoples and youth against imperialism keep growing in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and in the capitalist countries of Europe—in all parts of the world."

The struggle of the progressive youth and students of five continents to wipe completely imperialism off the face of the earth and build a new world free from exploitation and oppression is gaining in scope and strength from day to day.

The progressive youth and students are stepping up the anti-U.S. struggle everywhere in Asia including Korea, China, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia which are in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists, and Japan, the Philippines and Thailand which are used as a stepping stone for the Asian aggression of U.S. imperialism.

Last year several thousand youth and students in the Philippines held a protest meeting and waged a determined struggle against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors before the U.S. imperialists' embassy in Manila, carrying placards bearing slogans: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Down with Japanese militarism!"

The students of 40 universities and colleges in Japan went on a strike and more than 8,000 progressive students staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. imperialists' embassy against the ratification of the "agreement on the return" of Okinawa concocted by the U.S. imperialists and the Sato clique.

An anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. revolutionary struggle of the progressive youth and students is mounting higher also in the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The patriotic youth of Palestine, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Zimbabwe stand firm in the van of the armed struggle to break the chains of colonial slavery by U.S.-led imperialism and the youth of many countries in Latin America including Uruguay, Bolivia and Argentina are intensifying their armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes.

The progressive youth and students of these regions are also waging unremitting struggles in other forms including protest meeting and demonstration against colonialism and for genuine freedom and national independence.

The Panamanian youth and students are fighting against the occupation of the Panama canal zone by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army; youth and students of North Ireland are struggling against the suppression by the British imperialists; and youth and students of Equatorial Guinea are battling against the aggressive action of the Spanish imperialists.

The struggle of youth and students goes on in the United States, too.

The university students of the United States have staged resolute demonstrations against the U.S. imperialists' schemes to draft them for the war of aggression in Southeast Asia and the production of lethal weapons for it.

Today the Korean youth and students, closely rallied around the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, are energetically struggling to promote socialist construction and reunify their homeland independently and peacefully on the three principles of national reunification advanced by him.

Through their struggles, the militant unity and solidarity of the progressive youth and students of five continents is strengthening.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students and other international organizations have issued statements condemning the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities for their fascist atrocities against the south Korean youth and students and expressing active support to and firm solidarity with the south Korean youth and students and people in their resolute struggle for freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country waged under the banner of anti-fascism and democratization.

The international organizations and the progressive youth and students of the world have held the large-scale anti-U.S. demonstrations and meetings in support of the struggle of the Indochinese youth and students and people against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war under slogans: "U.S. imperialist aggression army, get out of Indochina!" and "Let's strengthen solidarity with the peoples of Indochina!"

As seen above, today the justice and truth-loving youth and students of five continents are vigorously unfolding an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle everywhere in the world along with the progressive peoples, strengthening their militant unity and solidarity.

The struggle of the world's peoples and youth and students closely united under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle will surely spell a final downfall to U.S.-led imperialism and win liberation and freedom for them.

Son Chol Hun

Fifth Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Iraq

Five years have elapsed since the establishment of the ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Iraq.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Iraq reflected the unanimous aspiration and desire of the two peoples for supporting and closely co-operating with each other in the common cause against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and for the independent development of their countries; it marked a milestone in the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Iraq have steadily strengthened and developed in all fields of politics, economy and culture through the joint struggle to accomplish the common cause against U.S. and other imperialism and for independent development and social progress.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people always express full support for and firm solidarity with the just cause of the Iraqi people and are pleased with the fact that the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries are strengthening and developing day by day through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle."

Under the leadership of President Ahmad Hassan Al-bakr, the gallant Iraqi people have waged an unremitting struggle to attain the progress and prosperity of their country, repulsing the ceaseless provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs. They thereby have effected a great change in their life.

The oil industry, the key branch of the Iraqi economy, and textile, cement, engineering and other industries have made a rapid headway.

Great results have been registered also in agriculture. The agrarian reform is in steady progress, farm machines and advanced farming methods are introduced in agriculture and the nature-remaking projects are under way. As a result, the output of farm produce including wheat and jujube increases every year.

Impressive advance has been made in the fields of education, culture and public health and in the work of strengthening defence potential.

Especially by solving the problem of the Kurd race which is a product of the imperialist policy of national split, the Iraqi government and people have become able to achieve a national unity and dynamically push ahead the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israel and the struggle for the development of the country by the united forces of the whole nation.

The U.S.-led imperialists have perpetrated all sorts of subversive and sabotaging activities without hesitation to halt the victorious advance of the Iraqi people, regarding the Iraqi revolution and its gains as a thorn in their side.

But the Iraqi government and people exposed and smashed the subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists and their lackeys by taking drastic evolutionary measures each time and defended the security of the country and the gains of the revolution.

The Iraqi government nationalized the "Iraqi Oil Company" and its oil pipeline owned by imperialist monopolies which had gained 2 to 5 billion dollars of profits a year, hindering the development of oil industry in Iraq.

This is a graphic example of the Iraqi government's resolute stand.

The brilliant results attained by the Iraqi people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and in the creation of a new life owe to the correct policy of the Iraqi revolutionary government and to the vigorous labour efforts of the raqi people who have risen upholding it.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the victory won by the Iraqi people in the struggle to build a new life.

Under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the Iraqi revolutionary government actively supports and encourages the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the tri-continental peoples against the aggression and war policies of the U.S.-led imperialists and for freedom and independence.

The Iraqi government and people express deep respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and highly appreciate the successes attained by our people in the construction of socialism under his wise leadership.

They also support actively the struggle of our people for driving out the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and reunifying the homeland independently and peacefully by the united forces of our nation without any outside interference according to the three principles of national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. The Korean people are very grateful to them for it.

The Korean people will, as ever, give active support and encouragement to the progressive and anti-imperialist measures of the Iraqi revolutionary government and to the struggle of the Iraqi people for creating a new life.

Son Song Min

INSIDE BACK COVER: Dance "Magnolia" (above) and dance "Bumper Apple Crop" (below) BACK COVER: The forestry stations in our country cut trees by the cyclic felling method and send much log to construction sites. Photo shows log transportation at the Taepyong forestry station

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